The New-York Times.

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HAIR DYE AND WIGS.

BATCHELOR & BROWN HAVE REMOVED TO NO 16 BOND-ST.

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KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

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REMOVED TO SIXTEEN BOND-STREET.

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BATCHELOR'S, BATCHELOR'S, BATCHELOR'S, 16 BOND-ST., HAIR DYE, 16 BOND-ST.

BATCHELOR'S, BATCHELOR'S, BATCHELOR'S, 16 BOND-ST., HAIR DYE, 16 BOND-ST.

BATCHELOR'S, BATCHELOR'S, BATCHELOR'S, 16 BOND-ST., HAIR DYE, 16 BOND-ST.

THE ONLY PLACE WHERE THE HAIR CAN BE DYED A NATURAL BLACK OR BROWN IS BATCHELOR'S, NO. 16 BOND-ST.

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WIGS, WIGS, WIGS, AT BATCHELOR'S, NO. 16 BOND-ST.

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WIGS, WIGS, WIGS, AT BATCHELOR'S, NO. 16 BOND-ST.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN WIGS AT BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE AND WIG FACTORY, NO. 16 BOND ST.

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TRY BATCHELOR'S HAIR-DYE.

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PRIVATE ENTRANCE FOR LADIES AT NO 16 BOND-ST.

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NEW INVENTION IN WIGS AND TOUPEES, AT BATCHELOR'S, NO. 16 BOND-ST.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR-DYEING ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED TO NO. 16 BOND-ST. PRIVATE ENTRANCE FOR LADIES.

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TRANSPARENT WIGS.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR-DYE, WIG AND TOUPEE FACTORY REMOVED TO NO. 16 BOND-ST. PRIVATE HAIR-DYEING ROOMS.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR-DYE, WIG AND TOUPEE FACTORY, REMOVED TO NO. 16 BOND-ST. PRIVATE HAIR-DYEING ROOMS.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR-DYE, WIG AND TOUPEE FACTORY REMOVED TO NO. 16 BOND-ST. PRIVATE HAIR-DYEING ROOMS.

THE ONLY RELIABLE AND HARMLESS DYE KNOWN IS AT BATCHELOR'S, NO. 16 BOND-ST.

THE ONLY RELIABLE AND HARMLESS DYE KNOWN IS AT BACHELOR'S, NO. 16 BOND-ST.

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SKYLIGHT HAIR DYEING ROOMS, AT BATCHELOR'S, NO. 16 BOND-ST.

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20 PRIVATE ROOMS.

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THE HAIR CAN BE DYED BROWN AT BATCHELOR'S, NO. 16 BOND-ST.

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COPY THE ADDRESS, NO. 16 BOND-ST.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE IS THE ORIGINAL.—ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS. NO. 16 BOND-ST.

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WIGS, HAIR DYE, WIGS. BATCHELOR & BROWN HAVE REMOVED FROM NO. 233 BROADWAY TO NO. 16 BOND-ST.

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MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Prospects of the Treaty at Washington.

Important and Interesting Details of Recent Events.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1860.

There are some slight developments relative to the Mexican treaty, but not sufficient to enable any one to judge of what its fate may be. The Committee in whose hand it rests, took it up for discussion last Tuesday. Messrs. SEWARD, SUMNER and CRITTENDEN, it is said, declined to express any opinion, and the Chairman not wishing to report it back to the Senate under such circumstances, it was agreed that the matter should be again taken up on Tuesday next, when a full expression of opinion will be given. If the Chambers of Commerce of New-York and Boston understood the merits of this treaty, they would instantly take action in the matter, and give ther respective Senators such a suggestive poke in the ribs as would at once convince them of the propriety of going in strong for this treaty. The Southern Senators, it is understood, are ready to ratify the treaty; but, say they, "the direct and great benefit is to enure to the North; and if they are so stupid as not to see it, we shall not trouble ourselves greatly to open their eyes." This is the condition of the affair at present. The South is not enthusiastic—the North is faint-hearted, suspicious and superstitious. If the merits of the treaty are suppressd, and the negotiation is brougnt to naught by this unfortunate condition of Northern sentiment, the remark, "*we have no foreign policy*," would look very well, cut in marble letters, over the door of the Capitol.

Mr. MCLANE arrived on Thursday evening, but he has been too ill to attend to any kind of business. There is a considerable accumulation of advices here from Mexico. The gist of those advices is that the reign of terror prevails in the City of Mexico and that neighborhood, though, so far as any new expeditions against the Liberals by the Miramon faction are concerned, matters are at a stand until the fate of the treaty is known. All foreigners of property, as well as Mexicans not in league with the Church, are awaiting the issue with intense anxiety. If the treaty is ratified by the United States Senate, MIRAMON will make good his escape out of the country, and follow up the several hundred thousand dollars he is known to have sent to Europe, and the Government of JUAREZ will be in peaceful possession of the capital of the Republic within sixty days from the date of the ratification. If the treaty is not ratified, the civil war will be renewed more fiercely than ever, and God only knows when it will end, or how we shall escape being involved sooner or later. This is no idle writing. Your correspondent has seen the advices, which are direct from the highest sources.

The difficulties in the Juarez Cabinet have been adjusted satisfactorily to all parties. Mr. OCAMPO resigned as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was appointed to come to this country with special powers, and having completed his mission here, he wil proceed to England. DEGOLLADO leaves the army in charge of Gen. URAGA, and assumes the duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The latest advices from Vera Cruz, which state that CARAVAJAL is about to attack Tampico, are entirely a mistake. CARAVAJAL is a Liberal chieftain, and commands one part of URAGA's troops, who are now harassing the Church forces somewhere in the neighborhood of Pueblo.

Your recent article, headed "The Mexican Treaty in Congress," excites much attention and comment here, particularly among Republicans and Northern men generally. R.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 12.

There is reliable information from Vera Cruz that Gen. DEGOLLADO has been appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to serve during the absence of Mr. OCAMPO, who is expected to arrive here in the course of this week, on a special mission from the Constitutional Government, and more especially to arrange such details of the McLane treaty as are left to the Executive authorities of both Governments, including the designation of the places through which merchandise from the United States may either pass free, or at such rates of duty as our own Congress may impose. And also, to arrange the means by which the boundary of the Rio Grande shall be better protected, and persons guilty of crimes committed on either side punished.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations decided last week to report on the treaty, but this was deferred in order to ascertain the opinion of Republican Senators, some of whose votes are necessary for its ratification.

Nearly all the Democratic Senators are already in favor of it. The explanations which will be made by Mr. MCLANE and others as to the actual legal *status* of the Juarez Government, must, it is confidently asserted, have the effect of removing the objections which are now interposed.

The indications as to the ratification of the treaty are, as claimed by its friends, more favorable than otherwise.

A letter dated London, from a distinguished source, says the features of the treaty, as published, have produced a good feeling among the leading merchants and bankers of England, who regard it as promising an improvement of business in Mexico by the restoration of peace.

Mr. WYKE, the new British Minister, goes there with full instructions, and the Executive authorities at Vera Cruz are still confident that the Liberal Government will soon be recognized by England.

When the United States steamer *Brooklyn* left Vera Cruz a report prevailed that MIRAMON was fitting out an expedition against that city, but there was also, on the contrary, another story, that he was on his way to Jalapa to ascertain what kind of a compromise he could effect with the Constitutionalists, finding that the Church Party now oppose him.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

FAILURE OF STEAM COMMUNICATION—CHANGES OF MEXICAN SENTIMENT—VIEWS OF THE FOREIGN POPULATION—THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT—MISREPRESENTATION AT WASHINGTON—LIBERAL SUCCESSES—ACTUAL STATE OF MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

VERA CRUZ, Monday, Jan. 30, 1860.

By the withdrawal of the *Tennessee*, we are again left without any communication with the United States, except such as may be afforded by chance sailing vessels. Her non-arrival at her accustomed time, the 18th, proved to us that the assertion of Capt. FORBES on his previous trip, that the steamer could no longer remain on the route without Government support, was true, and that the owners could not afford to lose some $5,000 per trip to accommodate the public alone, even if regular mail communication between the United States and Mexico is at this moment of more than usual general interest.

To the shame of our Government it can be said, that while we are unwilling to do anything towards supporting adequate postal communication with Mexico, she is coming forward, in the midst of all her embarrassments, and steps are now being taken to provide ample support for a line by both Government and private aid.

The text of the President's Message, (a short synopsis of which we had by the *Tennessee* on the 4th inst.,) and news with regard to the treaty, had been awaited here with the most intense anxiety, when, by the arrival of the steamer *Mexico* on the 23d, from Havana on the 17th, we were placed in possession of New-Orleans dates to the 12th, and by telegraph from Washington to the 11th January, and through the Havana papers, of the full text of that part of the President's Message referring to Mexican affairs. We also learned that the treaty had been sent to the Senate on the 5th, had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, *and that the Committee would soon report favorably*. By way of Panama to Havana, we also had the intelligence that Colima had again been occupied by the Liberal forces. All these items were at once dispatched by extraordinary to the city of Mexico, for the encouragement of our friends in the interior and the discomfiture of the reaction. The President's Message more than meets the expectations of all. So clear and correct presentation of our relations with Mexico and of the condition of affairs in this most unfortunate country, and the firm and decided policy which it announces, show a careful study of the Mexican question, and present its wisest solution. The policy of "*Intervention*" is at last announced, and from this time forward there can be no withdrawal on the part of the United States. It is clear we have but one alternative left, either *partial* intervention now, at once, or war and *constant* intervention afterwards. Mr. BUCHANAN is not perhaps yet awake to the fact, but through the guidance of Mr. MCLANE he has developed a policy which in its brilliant results will make his administration one of the most eminent in our history.

The conclusive and decided tone of the message with respect to the policy of assisting the Constitutional Government, and in the strong ground it takes against MIRAMON and the Church faction, are even beyond the expectations excited by the synopsis previously received. You can rely upon it, this document will produce an immense moral effect towards the pacification of this country. Its influence in the City of Mexico in disheartening the supporters of MIRAMON, and throughout the interior, in giving confidence and renewed life to the Liberal cause, will be almost incalculable. If effectually and speedily followed up by all the preliminary steps, the actual fact of armed intervention in the interior of the country can yet be avoided; the Liberals will, meanwhile, have gained the day, and order will have been restored. The favorable prospect with reference to the ratification of the treaty also gives great satisfaction and encouragement, not only with reference to the pecuniary assistance to be derived under the treaty, but also because the moral effect of its rejection would now be most disastrous to the Liberal cause. The Constitutional Government has staked its cause upon the acceptance of the treaty, and the assistance of the United States to be rendered thereunder. If that hope falls them, and that means of consolidation is taken away from the Juarez Government, there is great danger that, even though successful against MIRAMON, the Liberal Party has not sufficient adhesion to remain united, but will divide under different leaders, thus bringing on dismemberment and dissolution with all its undesirable consequences to ourselves. It is only by preserving the sovereignty of Mexico that we can avoid the constant occurrence of Slavery agitations attending each new acquisition from her territory, and, perhaps, in the end, as the South becomes more formidable, the dissolution of our own Republic.

In guarding the independent sovereignty of Mexico we are, perhaps, only taking the wisest means of preserving our own Union intact.

It is astonishing what a change has taken place within the last four years, and particularly since the recognition of the Liberal Government by Mr. MCLANE, in the views of all foreigners resident in Mexico, not excepting even the Spaniards themselves, and of leading Mexican politicians, with reference to the propriety and necessity of the intervention of the United States. With the exception of a portion of the reactionary party, there is not now a dissenting voice; all see in this the only salvation of Mexico. Even the leading Mexican statesmen *on both sides* are now willing to admit—though, of course, they still regret the fact—that in Mexico itself the elements cannot be found or now hoped for, for her reëstablishment and permanent tranquility. All now concede that they must look abroad for aid; on what scale, and by whom to be rendered, are the only questions yet undecided.

The Church Party and the Spaniards prefer to look to Europe, and would seek to bring about an European protectorate, yet they cannot shut their eyes to the fact that with the avowed policy of the United States against European intervention on this Continent, and the decided leaning of England towards the plan of leaving the question to be settled entirely by the United States, there is great difficulty and perhaps entire impracticability in giving the question any other solution than to accept the intervention of the latter.

The judgment of the entire business and proprietorial classes in this country is fully convinced of this fact, and that their pecuniary interests cannot but be promoted thereby; yet, as is natural, there is a strong feeling of national and personal pride which prompts them to reject any interference from abroad, particularly if not entirely in accord with their own ideas and coming entirely at their own suggestion, and to a greater or less extent opposition will always be manifested, growing out of this feeling, but it will not represent the real unbiassed sentiment of the country. Admitting, therefore, as all (comparatively speaking) now do, the great political truth that Mexico cannot regenerate herself, and that intervention from some quarter—which can only be the United States—must take place, the question is narrowed down to one simply of time and means, and the differences of opinion hereafter will thus be of circumstances, not of principles. It is in this light that the wisdom of intervening in favor of and at the call of the Liberal Government, will from this time forward become more and more apparent.

By the steamer *Mexico*, we have also from the Havana journals the text of the Mon-Almonte Treaty, signed at Paris in September last. A more iniquitous and unauthorized act was never committed by any one calling himself the representative of a Government possessing the least fraction of national dignity or sense of public right. Gen. ALMONTE has in this act committed himself in the most useless and fatal manner to a hopeless cause. The Liberal Government has already protested against this illegal and unauthorized act, and unless it may be for our interest to cultivate a war between Spain and Mexico, this so-called treaty will prove to be only so much waste paper.

Were it not that Spain has already enough on her hands in her war with Morocco, it might, however, be well to keep the thing alive, as a convenient means of producing future complications favorable to the separation of Cuba.

On the 21st inst. an important change took place in the Juarez Cabinet, Mr. OCAMPO withdrawing from the post of Minister of Foreign Aaffairs, in order to accept an important mission to the United States and England, in connection with the subject of intervention by the former and the opening of relations with the latter. Mr. OCAMPO has been the leading member of the Cabinet since the formation of the Juarez Government at Guanajuato, in January, 1858, and has accompanied President JUAREZ in all his vicissitudes since that time. No one enjoys the President's confidence to a greater extent or more deservedly than Mr. OCAMPO, and his selection for the delicate and difficult missions to which he has now been appointed is the highest proof of the esteem and regard in which he is held not only by the President but by the other members of the Cabinet.

During the past two years he has at different times held the portfolios of nearly every department in the Government, and no gentleman has had better opportunities to become truly acquainted with the real state of feeling among all classes with reference to the important principles involved in the treaty he has so recently concluded with Mr. MCLANE. Mr. OCAMPO is an open and frank partisan of American intervention; not, it is true, by means of private, irresponsible volunteer aid, but by direct Government support, to be rendered at the request and in behalf of the Liberal Constitutional Government, in the full conviction that no other means remains for the regeneration of Mexico and the permanent establishment of order.

His successor in the Department of Foreign Affairs, Gen. DEGOLLADO, is of the same school of politics, and is one of the purest and most unambitious of the leading Liberal leaders. His policy will be one of the most entire "*acuerdo*" with the United States. As a statesman of enlarged views and entirely free from the common prejudices against the growing predominance of American influence in Mexico, his accession to this important post at so critical a juncture cannot but be most satisfactory to Mr. MCLANE, and productive of great advantage to American interests.

On the 26th, by the arrival of the schooner *Star* from New-Orleans, we received the correspondence due on the 18th, and newspaper dates to 19th January.

When some chance vessel may bring us our next mail no one can tell, as it is now understood that the *Tennessee* is permanently withdrawn. Our only opportunity to send to the United States will therefore be by the English packet *via* Havana, on the 4th of each month. This entire want of steam communication between the United States and Mexico is a disgrace to the age, and how Congress in the present critical aspect of our affairs in this direction can overlook a first necessity of so great importance as the prompt and regular transmission of intelligence at a time when such important interests are pending, seems to every intelligent person here, both foreigners and Americans, to be perfectly unaccountable. Certainly, one of the first duties of Congress in the present crisis should be to provide efficient and frequent mail communication with Mexico.

Since the examination of the late files of papers received by the *Star*, it is a subject of universal comment here how completely the Washington letter writers are at fault in their statements with reference to the relative strength of the two parties here. They have entirely reversed the truth, and so persistent and void of all semblance to the actual facts are their assertions in this particular, that it leads to a strong suspicion that the money of Mr. GABRIAC's partner, the French banker, JECKER, is pretty freely circulating among them. To any one at all acquainted with the true condition of affairs here, the statements of MIRAMON's great successes and relative strength, so extravagantly and incorrectly made by the Washington correspondents of many papers, would only excite a smile, and prove their entire ignorance of what they were writing about; but as these statements may be received by others as worthy of confidence, it is well to let the fact be known that the Church Party and its money backers are sparing no efforts or expense in Washington to secure the defeat of the treaty, which for them would be just as great a gain, as it withdraws moral support and encouragement from the Liberal Party. The result, however, would only be to prolong the struggle indefinitely, or bring on a war with the United States; for, for every Liberal army defeated, there seems to rise up another twice as numerous in its place—ill-disciplined and badly officered, it is true, but showing an unconquerable repugnance in the popular mind to clerical rule, and a determined opposition to any other than a liberal Government.

The detachment of marines from the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, sent to Minatitlan on the 24th inst., I learn from our excellent Consul there, Mr. ALLEN, have been most cordially received, and their presence has produced an excellent moral effect.

The *Brooklyn*, with Mr. MCLANE on board, left here for Tampico on the 23d to leave a like detachment there. The object at each place is really the protection of the Consulate; but, by the public here it is looked upon as a proof that our Government is in earnest in the new policy it has adopted with reference to Mexico.

VERA CRUZ, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1860.

I avail myself of the departure of the English steamer for Havana to send you my letter of the 30th ult., and also these few additional lines.

Within the last two weeks we have had a continued succession of intelligence favorable to the Liberal cause. In addition to the favorable aspect of affairs abroad for the Constitutional Government, presented in the intelligence received from the United States, as alluded to in my last, and of favorable accounts from England, brought by the packet on the 30th, we have news of the entire defeat and utter rout of the Miramon forces under CORDS in the State of Oajaca, numbering over 2,000 strong; of the retaking of Colima by the Liberal forces under OGAZON; of the defeat of several small bodies of reactionary troops by CARAVAJAL, near Tlascala; by BERRIOZABAL, near Maravatio, and by AURELIANO, near the City of Mexico; of the abandonment of San Luis by the reactionary troops, and its reoccupation by the Liberal forces under GARZA, and of the retaking of Zacatecas by the Liberal forces under ORTEGA. At the same time we have later accounts from all parts of the interior, showing that the whole country is preparing for a strong movement upon the City of Mexico the moment that MIRAMON leaves it for his long-talked of campaign against Vera Cruz, for which, in counting up his forces, he had reckoned upon his 2,000 men in Oajaca under CORDS, now so badly defeated and his troops dispersed.

In the State of Guerrero, ALVAREZ has some 3,000 to 4,000 men prepared to march on Mexico; in Michoacan, under Gov. HUERTA, there are upwards of 5,000 efficient and now well-armed troops, just supplied with arms from the United States; in Jalisco, OGAZON and VALLE have from 3,000 to 4,000 now menacing Guadalajara, and ready to move on Mexico; in Zacatecas over 1,200 troops can be spared to unite with those of GARZA and URAGA, moving from Tamaulipas and Nueva Leon, and numbering upwards of 3,000 frontiersmen and others, and in the States of Mexico and Tlascala, under CARAVAJAL, AURELIANO and BARRIOZABAL, there are some 2,500 more, all ready to unite in a grand movement upon the line of cities held by the Miramon party, and to finally concentrate upon the City of Mexico.

Thus it is seen that we are brought back to almost precisely the same relative military positions as those occupied at the time of MIRAMON's previous campaign against Vera Cruz, a year ago. Now, however, the numerical force of the Liberals is larger than before, while that of MIRAMON is smaller, and he has to struggle against an adverse tide, leaving him worse than before, after a year of desperate struggling, while the Liberals are reëncouraged and inspirited by their own unexpected and surprising recuperative strength, and, more than all, by first the recognition and now the promise of the full and open support of the United States. Now they only fear he may not be bold enough to make the attack on Vera Cruz, and that he may thus avoid the certain defeat, and probably the entire dispersion of his forces, that awaits him there.

MIRAMON to-day is reduced to the same line of cities that he held a year ago, and where is situated the great money and moral power of the Church, viz., Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Mexico, and Puebla, and some towns like Aguas Calientes, Celaya, Toluca, Orizaba and Jalapa in their immediate vicinity.

These places it is probable he may yet continue to hold, or at least the greater portion of them, for some time to come, unless he hazards all upon his wild and desperate attempt upon Vera Cruz; for nothing but treachery, of which there is now no chance, can ever gain him possession of this place, and three weeks upon the sand hills about this sickly place, (which is considered as deadly by all the common people in the interior,) will be sufficient for the poorly equipped, for siege purposes, and scantily supplied troops it may bring,—and the more numerous they are the worse for him—to scatter and disappear like a horde of undisciplined Indian allies.

The cities I have named above, with their immediately adjacent towns, are rich enough and sufficiently under clerical influence to continue the struggle for several years longer, unless set upon by an overpowering force such as will now menace them if MIRAMON musters all his forces to concentrate them on Vera Cruz; but the struggle for them must ever have the same result. The great mass of the people in the rural districts throughout all the other States are determined to be free. Their respect and fear for the Clergy have gone; they have had a taste of self-government, and they will never submit to a clerico-military dictatorship again. Meanwhile, by this constant state of warfare they are suffering most terribly, and in another year famine will lift its gaunt finger over the land. Can we not aid them? shall we stand idly by and see this sad waste of property and of life?

I send you by this conveyance a copy of the protest of the Constitutional Government against the Mon-Almonte Treaty, before referred to; also files of the *Trait d'Union*, in the number of which of this date will be found a full *resumé* of the present position of affairs here, and full correspondence up to the 31st January from the City of Mexico. The *Trait d' Union* is the ablest paper published in Mexico, and is by far the best informed as well as the most impartial. M. RENE MASSON, its able editor, though a warm friend of the Liberal cause, is an old and close student of Mexican politics, as well as an accomplished writer, and his paper will supply a want greatly felt in dealing with the current news from Mexico. The news found in the columns of the *Trait d'Union* you can always rely upon as being both the latest and the most reliable.

By the *Extraordinary*, down this morning from Mexico, I have letters up to the 1st instant.

Everybody is talking, of course, of the proposed expedition against Vera Cruz; and yet everybody still doubts whether it will really be made. The chief items of interest are that Mr. MATTHEWS, the English *Charge d'Affaires*, has again presented a species of ultimatum, giving the Miramon Government eight days in which to either give him the money in full for his demand, or his passports; and that MIRAMON has concluded another negotiation with JECKER and other houses, by which he gives them $15,000,000 of bonds for some $450,000.

These bonds are to be received to the amount of 20 per cent. of all public dues, duties, contributions, &c., *and by some hocus pocus*, $9,000,000 *of them are to be placed in the French Convention!!!* Thus, for less than half a million of dollars, Mexico is to be saddled with an addition of $15,000,000 to her public debt, (this, in addition to some $80,000,000 previously negotiated with JECKER on like usurious terms,) and by an unheard-of corruption heretofore unknown to the diplomatic world, $9,000,000 of this debt is to be placed in the light of a foreign claim—is to furnish another pretext for European intervention.

Will the United States allow Mexico to submit to these things? Either by us directly, or by our intervention, the debts of Mexico have at some time to be paid. Can we then tamely submit to see such iniquitous proceedings as these, and, for no object except to perpetrate a state of civil war and fratricidal strife, augment their amount at such rate and by such means?

Over $100,000,000 added to the public debt of Mexico, whether to be accepted as *bona fide*, or rejected, is a matter of no trifling import to those who stand in that relation to her future as do the United States. And this too, it must be borne in mind, is the debt created by one party alone, and to maintain its struggle against liberal institutions and the progress of the age, and is aside from the vast claims every day accumulating on account of forced loans, imprisonments, banishments of foreigners and the like. It is also in addition to the enormous tax placed upon the present and future resources of the country to sustain the Liberal forces again and again successively raised, and now numbering some 15,000 to 20,000 men. Surely to the reflecting mind these are reasons of no light weight why our intervention should not be long delayed. No termination can be placed to this struggle except by the active intervention of the United States Government, and whether that intervention will be required to be carried to the extent of marching an armed force into the interior of the country, only depends upon the promptness with which we accept this fact and act.

If all parties there are notified by the United States Government—"*Now, Gentlemen, this strife must cease*"—not as a simple remonstrance, but as the deliberate declaration of a powerful nation, determined to enforce its decision, and this is done speedily, in my opinion, the war can at once be brought to a close, and the necessity of marching an armed force into the interior of the country be avoided.

To do this we simply ac upon and carry out the treaty now before the Senate, (if not, as I hope, already ratified,) and which has been negotiated under a combination of favorable circumstances—considering the Mexican's stubborn pride—not likely to soon, if ever, occur again. If this Treaty is not ratified, and the intervention for which it provides immediately acted upon, at least so far as the necessary demonstrations, we shall, then, it is my deliberate opinion, have first to make a disgraceful war, and then afterwards place ourselves back where we now are—establish a liberal Government similar to the present, and intervene to make it respected and secure its permanency.

All this can be avoided, and, as I have said before, possibly armed intervention in the interior of the country, by simply embracing the opportunity now afforded us of giving a powerful moral support to the Liberal Government, under the provisions of the present treaty. No other course remains open, and difficulties will only accumulate by delay. The magnitude of the interests involved in the McLane-Juarez Treaty, and the wisdom of the policy it inaugurates, will only be fully appreciated when time has set its seal upon our history for the next ten years. V.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION—ATTEMPTED ARREST OF COPPIC—HIS ESCAPE.—A few days ago an officer from Virginia arrived at Des Moines, Iowa, with a requisition from the Governor of Virginia on the Governor of Iowa, for the body of young COPPIC, brother of the one who was executed at Charlestown, for participation in the Harper's Ferry disturbance. Young COPPIC, after the arrest of his brother and JOHN BROWN, managed to escape to Canada, but recently returned to his home at Spring Grove, Iowa.

Gov. KIRKWOOD, on examining the Virginia officer's papers, stated that they were informal, and refused his warrant. The officer then sought the aid of the United States Marshal, but, in the meantime, a friend of COPPIC started on horseback to inform him of his danger; and it is presumed he escaped before the United States Marshal could reach his house.—*Richmond Whig.*

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Important from the Rio Grande.

UNITED STATES TROOPS FIRED UPON BY MEXICANS—WAR CONSIDERED INEVITABLE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 11.

The steamship *Arizona* has arrived here with Brownsville, Texas, dates of the 5th inst.

A courier from Col. FORD to Maj. HEINTZELMAN reports that the American steamer *Ranchero* was fired into thirty miles above Brownsville, by Mexicans bearing the Mexican flag. Several shots passed through the steamer. Subsequently the Mexicans fired upon Col. FORD's forces from the Mexican side of the river, dangerously wounding one man. Col. FORD returned the fire, and crossed the river in pursuit of the enemy.

Capt. STONEMAN's dragoons had been reinforced, and now number two hundred men.

The people of Matamoros sympathize with CORTINAS. War was considered inevitable.

Fires.

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 11.

The planing mill of RHODES, RUE & CO., on Shackamaxon-street wharf, was burnt at 3 o'clock this morning. The fire extended to the lumber wharf, GEORGE B. SLOAT & Co.'s sewing machine factory adjoining was saved uninjured. The loss is not ascertained. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

REPAIR SHOP AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Feb. 11.

The blacksmith shop and part of the repair shop of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company were burned last night. Loss about $2,000. The locomotives undergoing repairs were removed uninjured.

A BAKERY AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 11.

The building corner of Causeway and Lancaster streets, occupied by SAML. HOWARD & SONS, bakers, and other parties, was destroyed by fire about midnight. Loss about $5,000—fully insured. The fourth story was occupied by POOR & WALSH, sofa and chair manufacturers. They had on hand a large stock, partly manufactured, including a large quantity of mahogany, rosewood, &c., but the larger part of this was saved, though considerably damaged. They were insured for $1,300.

HALF THE TOWN OF CANTON, N. Y.

CANTON, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 11.

A fire broke out in CLARK & SMITH's drug store, on Main-street, last night, and laid in ruins half the business portion of the village. Ten or twelve buildings were destroyed. The loss, on which there is some insurance, amounts to $45,000.

HOTEL AT CANANDAIGUA.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 10.

The Franklin House, in this village, was destroyed by fire last night.

Trial of William Hazlett.

HE IS FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 12.

The trial of HAZLETT has been concluded Friday evening, his counsel, Mr. GREEN, made an able defence; then the case was submitted to the Jury, when the Court adjourned to Saturday, when the Jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner received the announcement with the same indifference that has characterized his conduct throughout the trial.

Delegates to the Convention of the Sons of Malta.

EASTON, Sunday, Feb. 12.

The Wyoming Lodge I. O. S. M., of this place, have appointed Hon. W. H. DIMMICK, W. SCOTT JOHNSON, Esq., and Lieut. GEO. L. FRIED, Delegates to the Grand National Encampment of the order, to be held at Washington City, on the 15th inst.

Movement of Negroes to Hayti.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 10.

A special New-Orleans dispatch to the *Courier* says that fifty wealthy free agriculturists from the interior of Louisiana are preparing to depart for Hayti.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Saturday, Feb. 11.

ANDREW CAMEL, a mulatto, attempted to cut his wife's throat in a house of ill-fame, to-day, and then he committed suicide. His wife, who is a white woman, was not very dangerously hurt.

The North American Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 11.

The steamship *North American* sailed from this port to-day, with forty passengers for Liverpool, and a full freight.

Pennsylvania Politics.

THE GUBERNATORIAL QUESTION—LETTER FROM GOV. REEDER.

EASTON, Monday, Feb. 6, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours is received. I cheerfully give you all I have to say in regard to the Gubernatorial nomination. I say now, and have said from the first suggestion of my name, that I do not desire it, and would decidedly prefer that it should be conferred on some one else. In saying this, I have no idea of disparaging the nomination, or of affecting to look down upon it. Conferred by that party which embodies all the true and genuine Democracy, the real conservatism and well-directed patriotism, which are to be found in the political organizations of the present day, it is an honor of which any man may be proud. Still I do not desire it, and would very much prefer not to have it. For this I have three or four private reasons, which are quite convincing to myself, and equally so to many friends who are acquainted with them, but which it would be in bad taste and obtrusive to thrust upon the public. Influenced by these, I have from the beginning expressed the wish, and repeat it now, that no man will urge my nomination from the motive of mere personal friendship to me.

I nevertheless recognize fully the obligation resting upon every man to sacrifice personal considerations to any reasonable extent, when called upon by his party to become a candidate, for their sake, and not his own; and recognizing this obligation, I would respond to it whenever such a state of circumstances should occur. On the present occasion, however, with a number of eminent gentlemen and desirable candidates ready to take the nomination, such a contingency need not at all be apprehended. This fact assures me of a result most consonant to my own feelings and wishes, and saves me from a sacrifice of them, without violating my consistency and displeasing some of my friends by an abrupt or unqualified withdrawal of my name.

Do not infer from this that I am indifferent to the great struggle which is coming, and will soon upheave the political community. I only ask to fight as a private in the ranks. I am alive to all its influences and effects, and feel the deepest and liveliest interest in its result.

You are a delegate to the Nominating Convention, and I would impress on you the necessity of selecting a standard bearer who is sound upon the two great questions on which our future hangs. The first is whether Slavery shall be recognized, extended and perpetuated as a social blessing; and the second is whether free white labor shall be cherished and protected against ruinous foreign competition. Much reading, thought and observation have fixed on my mind the indelible conviction that if we would preserve our institutions in their purity, and roll back the tide of corruption and subserviency which has made the mis-called Democratic organization a mere Pro-Slavery, Southern-sectional spoils party, we must plant ourselves on the pure original doctrines of the early fathers of the Republic, and stand by them with fidelity and determination.

Discriminating and reflecting men must see that to foster and extend human Slavery, and to surrender the departments of Government with all their patronage and influence, to the control of its advocates, is to travel the straight road which leads to the establishment of mob law, and the destruction of freedom of speech, action, opinion and suffrage; and through that, with inevitable certainty, to oligarchy and despotism; whilst to build up, enlighten and dignify labor, is to deepen and strengthen the foundations of self-government, and to increase and extend the blessings of intelligence, good order, well-regulated liberty, national wealth and power.

Intimately, perhaps inseparably connected with this, is the other question, whether American labor shall be protected through our revenue laws against foreign competition. Pennsylvania demands this protection, and ought to have it. Our candidate should be as sound on this point as on the other. I know that the Republican Party are not as unanimous on this as on the former question, but the

coal-heaver; J. Toomey, coal-heaver; Jno Healy, coal-heaver; Jno. Johnson, coal-heaver; Rich. Kennedy, coal-heaver; Edw. Evoy, coal heaver; Remes E. Opperman, coal-heaver: Jos. Murray, coal heaver; Wm. Anderson, coal heaver; Jno. Sullivan, coal-heaver; Andrew McAvoy, coal heaver; Wm. H. Place, apprentice boy; Jas. Cullen, apprentice boy; Jno. Decherts, apprentice boy; Wm. Dayton, apprentice boy; Wm. Harris, apprentice boy; Thos. J. Wood, apprentice boy. 119 in all.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Swamp Land Question—The Proposed Division of the State—Senator Latham and the Tehama Democrats—A Pacific Railroad Inevitable—A Muddle of Mexican Rancheros, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 20, 1860.

One of our irrepressible conflicts, that will not much interest you, has lately received a sharp stimulus by some instructions sent from the Department of the Interior. The matter at issue is our "Swamp Lands." You are aware that when California came into the Union, she brought no public lands as her dowry. Along the Sacramento River, and just above the Bay of San Francisco, there were a few acres occupied by private parties, who claimed under Mexican grants. All the rest of the globe, forest, mountains or waters that make up our area, belong to the United States. In 1850 the provisions of the Arkansas Swamp act were extended over all the other States, which in effect donated to the State of California all swamp lands within its borders, and lands overflowed with water. Our Legislature has been too busy about her lands in which gold and silver abounded, to pay much attention to those fields in which there was nothing better than rotting turf and waving rushes. Consequently, they accepted the gift with thanks, but took no pains to "locate" it. Meanwhile, occasionally a man dropped into the State Land Office, represented that his farm was flanked by a swamp, paid over twenty per cent. of the dollar and a half per acre purchase money, and pocketed the patent, which seldom bounced his new acquisition more accurately than to commence its outlines in the most general terms, and only roughly estimated its area. All this while the agents of the General Government were returning their surveys, and from the Land Office there were frequently issuing patents to cover the very same premises that the State had already sold. The Legislature has repeatedly granted to companies and to municipalities large tracts of swampy ground, and never to this day has devised any plan for the reclamation of the remnant. The State complains that the Government surveys have frequently been made in the dry season, at which time lands that are quite submerged in Winter are free from undue moisture, and so the State is swindled out of much of its patrimony. By the last steamer instructions came to hand from Washington ordering the field notes of all past surveys returned to the Department of the Interior, and commanding that those only shall be construed into swamp lands which are worthless in their natural condition, and whereon crops cannot be raised without reclamation by levees and drains. If this point is insisted on, our Revenue laws will need revising at once; for it diverts from the State Treasury to Uncle Sam's strong box a very considerable portion of the resources on which we had calculated. To make the matter still worse, large tracts which were swamps at the time of the grant of 1850, have by the agricultural improvements of their vicinity been drained and converted into rich bottoms. The neglect of the State to survey these lands early after the date of the act forfeits them, unless the powers that rule at Washington are disposed to look generously on our dereliction of a duty that was our privilege as well, and permits parole testimony to set aside the more modern surveys of their own agents.

The project of excising the Southern counties of the State, with a view to their relapsing under a Territorial form of government again, is not favorably received at Sacramento. The vote upon a question which tested the Assembly's sentiment showed the friends of exclusion to be 16, to 32 who believed in keeping things as they are.

The Democratic and Anti-Lecompton State Committees were in session on Wednesday at the capital. It had been on all sides supposed that they would effect a hearty union on the occasion, but something went wrong. A resolution to exclude from the primary meetings all who did not vote the regular State ticket was accepted, 17 to 13, in the Democratic Committee, and an effort yesterday morning to reconsider was a failure. Unless there is a revolution within twenty-four hours, the hopes of uniting the severed fragments of the party in this State, before the time for electing delegates to Charleston, are all dashed. The leading Anti-Lecompton men have exhibited a suspicious anxiety to be let in again; the Gwin, Weller and Administration men fear that inside the fence they will do more mischief than where they are.

It turns out that Gen. KIBBE's famous Pitt River Expedition costs $69 468. Gov. DOWNEY is decidedly opposed to paying the bill. He naively suggests the issue of State bonds as evidence of the State's indebtedness, but does not propose to make the bonds redeemable by the State. In other words, his proposition is, that the State shall acknowledge the General Government's indebtedness for the full amount claimed by the gallant Gen. KIBBE! There is quite a disposition on the part of the House to investigate the terrible Indian massacres, upon the insubstantial rumors of which it has been the fashion to order these periodical Digger hunts, and Gov. DOWNEY, by addressing Gen. CLARK on the subject of Indian depredations generally, evinces an intention to afford our militia an opportunity to retire from the field on their laurels. The people are growing into the belief that the Indian depredation and massacre stories are substantially a humbug.

The expense of inaugurating Gov. LATHAM, when spread over the whole time of his remaining in office, proves to have been $151 a day. Some of the good people who are to be represented by him in the United States Senate refused to be thankful for his election. The people of Tehama gathered the other night in a mass indignation meeting, and denounced his nomination by caucus as a gross violation of public confidence, and an outrage meriting their unqualified condemnation; they called upon him as a man of honor to decline, and denounced in the choicest terms that the Dictionary affords their immediate representatives who failed to vote first and last for the man of their choice. JOHN B. WELLER. Notwithstanding all which, we understand that the 33 year-old Senator will leave for Washington on the 5th proximo.

Postmaster WELLER, (a brother by the way of the ex-Governor,) gives official notice that after Monday next he will dispatch all letters for the Atlantic States overland, unless superscribed "*via* Panama." As this patronage helps to fix the Overland Line as a permanent institution, it is eminently popular in California. The Overland Route is said by travelers to be bearing civilization into the wilderness as a river bears fruitfulness into a desert. Settlements cluster along it—schools, churches, anvils, carpenters' benches, spring up on either side as if summoned by the post-boy's bugle. The hum of industry responds to the rumble of the coach-wheels in regions that were an unbroken wilderness a year ago, and the blue light of the apothecary's windows flashes across the high road in places where a twelvemonth since there was not a living being to appreciate the merits of calomel and jalap, rhubarb or senna. Give us by act of Congress, this Winter, a daily, instead of a twice-weekly mail across the continent, and the Pacific Railroad will grow as naturally as grain finds a market or goods trundle up to a purchaser's door. Let the interest of mail contractors select the route, and in spite of sectional jealousies the road will locate itself.

There are to-day but twenty-six miles of railroad completed and in operation in the State. Hundreds of miles have been prospected for the tracks, however. The Placerville people were astir on the 13th, when is a large meeting they agreed that their town must be the western depôt for the rapidly forming Territory of Nevada and Washoe, and the eastern depôt of Central California, and that nothing but a railroad between Folsom and Placerville could effect that very desirable condition of things. They initiated arrangements for organizing a company at once, and instructed their legislators to support a bill submitting to the people the question of authorizing the county to take stock, and issue $300,000 bonds in payment.

No people under the sun can relish a right good "sell" like San Franciscans. Somebody advertised, a few days since, that he would give a highly improper exhibition of model artists. Of course the theatre was filled at an early hour, at $1 50 a ticket. Nothing of the sort has been permitted here since 1853, and to nip the immorality in the bud, the police slipped in at the very hour that the show should begin, broke open the door leading behind the scenes, and —found not a soul. Half a dozen dummies were arranged on the stage, but there was not even a scene-shifter to arrest. The ticket taker, a stranger in the place, had slipped off, too, with $400 proceeds, and there was no one left for the audience to wreak its indignation on. When the company found how they were sold, they were at first disposed to be ugly, but the police walking them out of that mood, they poured into the street, saluted by the jeers of a great congregation outside, and the town has rung ever since with the merits of the swindle.

But an entertainment that reminds pioneers of the good old times of 1849 has been furnished nightly for the past week to always the same portion, with each night a score or two in addition, by an Ohio boy, COLLINS, who permits himself to be tied hand and foot with a bed-cord, then goes into a box which is closed, and waits till the spirit of an old shipmate (on the raging canal) comes and unties him. This feat accomplished he reappears, and then, being shut again in the box, his familiar spirit ties him up again with more inextricable knots than the Committee made. A Committee of old sea captains, who are wise in knots, do the tying, and always, except on one occasion, the spirit is too much for them. The audience consists of a small fraction of spiritualists, who look on in solemn silence, and otherwise of roughs. There all agree that it is a wonderful trick, but they go cursing mad at the idea of basing a religion upon the fellow's handiness, and swear till there is a smell of sulphur in all the air at the blasphemy of the fellow who pretends to supernatural aid. Proceedings are diversified by speeches from crazy old women, who insist that just such unbelief led to the tragedy in Palestine 1800 years ago, and occasionally to such a rioting as old Tammany in her palmiest days would be proud of. Last night the curiosity of the crowd got the better of their respect for law and order, and an attempt to open the box and catch the spirit at his work was made, but the police flashed their stars upon the rioters just as the crisis impended, and all was quiet again. It reminds one of the jolly old times in New-York when the Abolitionists first made the Anniversaries popular. There are now 38 patients in the Stockton Insane Asylum, sent there by Spiritualism. Three of these were taken there on Saturday last. But I have not yet heard of a Spiritualist in California who was not one before his arrival here. The air is not favorable to the disease, but the incessant ridicule to which those affected with it are exposed, breeds an insane anxiety to be martyred for their folly's sake. Soon after they go up to Stockton.

The Mount St. Helen's silver discoveries still rage like a fever, or a fire when the water freezes in the hose, in Little Napa City, which is but a few hours' sail from San Francisco. A gentleman who has been cruising about the silver region, (some 25 miles from Napa City,) reports that he found over a thousand men prospecting on the mountain, and met two or three hundred more on their way out. Of the specimens that have been assayed, one gave $50 to the ton, and another $75, with a considerable admixture of gold. If any man waits to learn whether it costs $50 to get out the ton he is deemed "slow," and won't wake up to his privileges till all the rich claims are staked off.

By the arrival of the steamer *Santa Clara*, from Mazatlan, with dates to the 8th of January, we have a confused jumble of news from the provinces lying southeast of that point. It seems to be settled that the Liberals had met the Church Party near Colima, and routed it; but the only official accounts received are fragments of dispatches forwarded by DIAS to the Governor of Gualaxara, which speak perpetually of victories on the 18th, 21st, 22d and 23d, at points within the province of Colima and a proclamation from GONZALES, announcing in the light of recent events that it is evident "nothing can resist the valor and loyalty of the troops of the Supreme God and their fearless chief." Perhaps you can make something out of these conflicting rumors and proclamations; I am free to confess that I cannot.

The *Santa Clara* brought up some tidings of the whalers along the coast of Lower California that is most satisfactory. On the 13th of January she was boarded by boats from the New-Bedford ship *Euphrates*, reporting all well. Boats from Turtle Bay hailing her, reported the *Erie, Ohio, Ockmulgee, George and Mary*, and *Montezuma*, anchored in the Bay, all well, and soon about to start on a cruise.

GLAUCUS.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 12.

The friends of the *Pro Rata* bill in the Assembly held a caucus Saturday night, and discussed a plan of action on the bill when it should again be before the House. Some attempt was made by a portion of those present to agree to listen to suggestions for amendments, but a large majority of the caucus favored pushing the bill through without any alteration, and in the briefest possible time. It was agreed that the resolution of the Assembly to print the testimony taken before the Select Committee, could not be interpreted as intending to delay action on the bill, and that policy dictated pressing it to a third reading at once. Prominent citizens of Canada, in interest of the Grand Trunk Railway, arrived here Saturday to argue for the passage of the *Pro Rata* bill; several parties interested in New-York State Railroads and in commercial business of the City are also here on the other side, and much excitement exists on the question, probably a similar measure will be passed in Canada. Notwithstanding the denial in city papers, probably from parties acquainted with the fact it is unquestionably true, that parties interested in the Central Pennsylvanian road are here favoring the passage of the *pro rata* bill.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 11.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition of the merchants of New-York for the improvement of the navigation of the East River.

A memorial was presented from the State Medical Society, asking for a law to compel general vaccination.

A bill to empower the members of charitable and religious societies to hold property, was reported favorably.

The President presented a memorial respecting tenement houses in New-York, from the Corporation of the City, with a bill prepared by Mr. BRONSON.

The bill presented by the President relative to tenement houses is similar to that presented by Mr. JAQUES in the Assembly.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill to incorporate the Long Island Steamboat Company.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 11.

A large number of remonstrances against the *Pro Rata* bill were presented; amongst them was one of the Chamber of Commerce, presented by Mr. A. A. MYERS, and one signed by over one hundred leading business firms in New-York, by Mr. COOPER.

Mr. JAQUES presented a memorial from the American Institute, New-York, protesting against the transfer of the customary appropriation from that institution to the Horticultural Society.

On motion of Mr. LAW, privileges on the floor were extended to Mr. THOMAS DARCY MCGEE, now in the city.

A bill for more effectual collection of wages of labor was reported favorably.

Mr. POWELL from the Select Committee reported favorably on the Personal Liberty bill, accompanied by a written report, and it was made the special order for Wednesday, 29th inst.

Mr. MILLER introduced a bill amending the act to regulate the use of slips and wharves at New-York, setting apart all that part of the water adjacent to the wharves from the east side of the Pier No. 2 to and including the east side of Pier No. 9 East River, from the 20th March to the 20th December each year, for the exclusive use of canal-boats and barges engaged in transporting property on the Hudson River.

Mr. LAW gave notice of a bill to prevent fictitious and fraudulent sales of stocks and bonds.

A. A. MYERS moved to request the return from the Senate of the bill requiring County Treasurers to pay over the amount of the State TAX before the 1st of March. Last.

A. A. MYERS then, on a question of privilege, asked that his name be recorded against the bill.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr FORD—To amend the Charter of New-York. It gives the Mayor power to appoint the Street Commissioner and City Inspector, and gives the Mayor, Comptroller, and Chief Judge of the Superior Court, power to appoint the President, Engineer, Assistant, and Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and turns out the present incumbents of those offices.

By Mr. DICKERSON—In relation to the Trustees and Receivers of railroads. It exempts them from any personal responsibility, except for negligence or mismanagement to the same extent that directors of corporations are liable.

By Mr. JAQUES—To incorporate the Down Town Club, New-York.

Mr. CALLICOT reported in favor of the bill to incorporate the German Liederkranz of the City of New-York.

The House refused the use of the Assembly Chamber to Dr. BELLOWS or the military of Albany.

Mr. CONKLING called up the resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill fixing the fees of the Sheriff of New-York on a just and equitable basis.

Mr. JAQUES moved to amend by including the County Clerk and Registrar.

Mr. MILLER opposed the motion. As a Republican, he protested against any legislation against officeholders simply because they were Democrats. If the resolution passed at all, it should embrace the Republican office holders as well.

Mr. COOPER condemned the movement as an unjustifiable attack on Democratic office holders.

Mr. CONKLING accused Mr. MILLER of ignorance of the subject, and taxed him with supporting a bill for the appointment of canvassers and inspectors of elections in New-York, which legislated over twelve hundred men elected by the people, all over the City out of office. He denied that the movement was against the Democrats, but asserted it was demanded for the public interest.

Mr. ELLSWORTH moved a substitute providing for the election of a second Sheriff for the City of New York, and a division of the fees. This would be a benefit to the public. He condemned this class legislation for special local ties.

Mr. MILLER replied to Mr. CONKLING, according him the wisdom of BLACKSTONE and STORY, but declaring his opposition to such partial legislation unchanged.

Mr. JAQUES believed the evil of a monopoly of fees required reform. The Constitution of 1846 had greatly increased the fees of these officers by giving them duties not before appertaining to their offices, and now some reform in fees should be made. He thought it singular that this stream of money of hundreds of thousands of dollars should be suffered to flow over and gladden and fertilize one political party in the City.

Mr. MASTERSON moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was lost, but without taking the question the House adjourned till Monday, at 11 A. M.

From our Albany Correspondent.

A QUESTION OF ETIQUETTE BETWEEN SENATE AND HOUSE—A RAILROAD FOR MADISON-AVENUE—PETITIONS—A PROPOSED RECESS.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1860.

There was a scene between "ye Senate and Assembly" to-day, which, as far as I recollect, was never before enacted. It is the rule of the Senate to elect a President *pro tem.*, who is President *de facto* in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. In pursuance of this rule, some days Senator NATHAN LAPHAM was elected President. The House should have been notified of the fact, by a Committee, for the President *pro tem.* may sign bills, and of course it is essential the officers of the Assembly should be officially aware of who occupies that position. Mr. LAPHAM presided over the Senate yesterday, and in regular order signed several bills.

One of these was sent down to the Assembly this morning. The Clerk looked at the signature—did n't know it. The Speaker looked—knew a NATHAN LAPHAM believed he was a Senator, but did n't know by what right he attached his autograph to any bill. So back went the enactment to the Senate, with "a respectful message" informing that body that a bill had been received, "signed by *one* NATHAN LAPHAM," —did n't know what it meant—would the Honorable, the Senate, explain, etc.

The Senate was taken aback—very much aback—but it proved equal to the emergency. A Committee was appointed to inform the House who "one NATHAN LAPHAM" was, and on that mission of intent, started Senator HAMMOND and a colleague. On the way out of the circle the Senators were noticed to have a few words with the Clerk, and then to pass on.

Did you ever see our Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly perform the ceremony of introducing the representatives of the coördinate branches? It is worth seeing. Down the broad aisle marches the Sergeant with stately step, and slow. Reaching the semi-circle in front of the Speaker's desk, he gracefully steps or rather glides to the left, affording space for the Committee to assume position on his right. Then gracefully raising his left arm, he arrests the attention of the House, with "Mr. Speaker!" and the left arm resumes its original or natural position. Then ensues a pause, protracted until the House has come to order, and the Sergeant's right arm has been raised to a right angle with his body, and the dexter finger points to the contending Committee—and SETH concludes the introduction by announcing "A Committee—from—the—Honorable—*the*—Senate." The manner, the method and the matter, are *sui generis*. There was never anything like it before—there never can be hereafter, unless we amend the Constitution, and perpetuate SETH in that way. And the Constitution has been opened for purposes far less worthy.

But to the Senate Committee. Mr. HAMMOND, having been duly introduced, addressed "Mr. Chairman." Some thought there was a blunder, and smiled. HAMMOND smiled too, but it was on the other corner of the mouth. "Mr. Chairman," he repeated, "the Senate has seen it stated in the public prints that a Speaker of this House has been elected, but they have no official knowledge of who has been thus honored."

So the Senate was even with the Assembly, which it appears now had never notified the Senate that an election for Speaker had transpired. Who says now that there are not some funny things in legislation?

Under cover of a bill to change the map of the City of New-York, Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY has noticed a bill to provide for the laying out of Madison-avenue. Do you see the African in that piece? Why, last year the Harlem Railroad obtained from the Legislature the privilege of laying a track through Madison-avenue when it should be laid out. There being no likelihood that Madison avenue will soon be ready for the use of the Harlem Railroad, the Harlem Railroad Company has come to the Legislature to obtain an act that will force the opening of the street. I recollect a similar dodge that was successfully practiced some years ago. The Dry Dock Bank owned a valuable piece of real estate, which, by the terms of its charter, was appropriated to the maintenance of a dry dock. The dock cost the bank about $30,000 a year more than it earned, and there was so much of its capital as the land was worth no better than a dead amount. One of the avenues—I think Avenue D—abutted against the centre of this property. One day a bill was introduced in the Assembly, "to provide for laying out a public highway." Of course it went to the committee on Roads and Bridges, which in due time reported it back to the House. It passed both Houses unquestioned, under this vague title, and became a law. That law authorized "the Dry Dock Bank, when Avenue D should be extended, to abandon its dry dock and sell its real estate"—leaving the bank a perpetual charter, unrestricted by the drawback of maintaining a dock. Had the proposition to grant this exemption been openly submitted, it could not have got ten votes in either House. Covered up, it "went right straight along." It was a shrewd mind that conceived the scheme, and a cool hand that guided it through the intricacies of legislation. The Harlem Company will be fortunate if it succeeds as well.

Petitions are coming in against the passage of the amendments to the Constitution providing for an increase in the number of Judges of the Court of Appeals, and for an increase of their pay. I hardly think they will pass.

The State Medical College petitions the Legislature for the passage of a law requiring all infants to be vaccinated. Is not this a petition that should be granted?

Mr. MCGRAW introduced a bill, to day, giving to members of charitable and religious institutions the right to vote by proxy. The object of this you will understand to be the reorganization of the Tract and Bible Societies so that their management shall be more in harmony with the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North.

It is probable that both Houses will take a recess of ten days, so as to include the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday. The State has already adopted a resolution to go over from the 17th to the 27th. It needs the concurrence of the House to make it binding. A half-dozen such adjournments would be of immense advantage to the State. LEO.

Hon. H. Winter Davis and his Constituents.

RESOLUTIONS OF CENSURE—DID GOV. HICKS CONGRATULATE SPEAKER PENNINGTON?

The following is the resolution of censure on Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS, which the Maryland Legislature passed on the 9th inst., after an excited debate:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That HON. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, in voting for Mr. PENNINGTON, the candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives, has misrepresented the sentiment of all portions of this State, and thereby forfeited the respect and confidence of her people.

A resolution calling on the Representative to resign was rejected.

Mr. MILLER, of Cecil, offered the following preambles and resolutions immediately after the vote on the Davis resolutions were taken:

Whereas, It appears by the public press of the country, that the Governor of Maryland has placed this State in a false position, by presenting his congratulations to Mr. PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, a Black Republican, upon his election to the distinguished position of Speaker of the House of Representatives.

It is therefore ordered, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Speaker of this House to inquire of his Excellency Governor HICKS whether his congratulations were presented at all, and if so, whether privately or officially.

These also were adopted by a vote of 33 to 25, although Mr. KEENE, of Dorchester, stated that the Governor had assured him that the newspaper rumors of his having congratulated Mr. PENNINGTON on his election were unfounded, and that he was not even aware that Mr. PARTRIDGE, his Secretary, had visited Washington.

POLICE TROUBLES IN BALTIMORE—A FURTHER IMITATION OF NEW-YORK.—The Baltimore *Sun*, of Saturday, says: "On Thursday afternoon a formal demand was made upon the Mayor, in accordance with the requirement of the law, for the surrender of the Police force, the station houses, arms, equipments and property of the city in the use of the Police. Yesterday morning Mayor SWANN replied, in writing, that he declined to comply with the demand, and should only relinquish his authority when the Courts decide the Police law to be constitutional. The counsel for the State were immediately consulted, and it was at once determined to make application to Judge MARTIN, in the Superior Court, for a *mandamus* to compel a compliance with the law. Accordingly Messrs. REVERDY JOHNSON, J. MASON CAMPBELL, WM. H. NORRIS and S. TEACKLE WALLIS appeared in Court, and made the application.

A letter from Sir David Brewster to Rev. Dr. Lowell, of Boston, says: "I fear that I cannot indulge in the hope of having courage to cross the Atlantic, a journey which my love of America and Americans would have long ago induced me to undertake, had I not been afflicted with an inborn and irrepressible horror of the sea."

AGRICULTURE AT YALE.

The College Reception—Second Lecture Mr. Barry on Fruit Trees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YALE COLLEGE, Friday, Feb. 10, 1860.

The reception at the College last night was a brilliant affair. It was indeed what a cockney would call "stunning," and I myself can characterize it by no more appropriate term, so far as many a quiet New-England and Western farmer is concerned. To usher a man whose feet have never trod not only the velvet of a Wilton carpet, but perhaps not any carpet at all, except that which Dame Nature gives the meadows he has never till now been out sight of—to usher such a one, I say, into the magnificent *salon* of Lyceum, even empty, is like putting him down suddenly in the Paris Chamber of Deputies; to take him, too, into the equally magnificent Brothers, is like dropping him into the English House of Lords.

Not that these debating halls rival the chambers of European debating assemblies, but the unexpectedness of finding such elegant apartments as these notoriously are in a plain, unpretending New-England town like this, is not only astounding to the untraveled farmer, but gives even the polished amateur a pleasant surprise. Place in these rooms, then, a large representation of that good society which an institution of learning is sure to build up around it, and the wonder of the one is unbounded, and the pleasure-cup of the other completely filled. The occasion which called forth this gathering was an invitation from the faculty and students of the Scientific School, under the patronage of which this Convention is called, to the members of the Convention, to meet them at a social levee for the purpose of a mutual acquaintance, and to render their stay here pleasant as well as profitable. The invitation was very generally responded to, and the halls last night were crowded. To-day, the praises of New-Haven hospitality are on the lips of all, and the cordial welcome which was given—as heartily to the rough backwoods man of Maine and Michigan as to the representative of Beacon-street and the Fifth-avenue—has shown that "our best society" is not afraid of contamination by contact with the spade and the plow. On the farmer, too, who calls elegance and refinement "stuck up," the effect of such intermingling is good. The ease and grace of good breeding are not lost upon him, though bestowed upon a seemingly unpropitious object.

MR. BARRY ON THE ORCHARD.

Mr. BARRY's second lecture was given this morning commencing but little after the appointed time, thus showing an improvement on the part of the management highly praiseworthy. When the gate shall be shut down as soon as the pond has run out, the perfection of punctual arrangement will be gained. There was no disposition, however, this morning, on the part of the audience, to stop Mr. BARRY, as all could have sat longer with pleasure. His subject was the transplanting and management of trees in the orchard. First, as to preparation of ground. This is much the same as for the nursery; draining and deep plowing, and much of it, being the important points Second, Spring or Fall planting. This is a question about which there has been much discussion. There is no universal rule, but generally when the tree grows till late in the Autumn, and is at that season succulent, the Spring is the better time. If, however, the wood has become hardened sufficiently to admit of it, take the Fall. Third, preparation of the tree for planting. Many a tree dies for want of proper treatment in this particular.

Cut off all broken or bruised roots to sound wood. Do it with a sharp knife, and in such a manner that when the tree is in its place the face of the cut shall be downward. This assists much the putting out of new roots. Reduce in proportion the top of the tree, taking care to do this so as to perfect the shape of the tree.

The lecturer here, Mr. STEES assisting, trimmed the roots of a specimen tree, a dwarf pear. He afterwards, at the request of the audience, cut back the top to its proper condition, and with such dexterity and skill as to elicit their applause.

Fifth, deep and shallow planting. Put the tree out just as it stood in the nursery. Sixth, cultivation among the trees. There is no objection to this provided you do not go with a plow near the roots of the trees, remembering that the roots extend as far in a lateral direction as the branches. Some trim up their trees so as to admit of horse cultivation under them. Keep the horse, plow and cultivator away; they tear up the young roots, killing some and turning others into suckers. Seventh, the application of manures. Apply well-rotted compost in the Fall to the surface, and fork it in the Spring. You may lose some of its value in this way, but you save your tree the forced growth which is apt to take place when manure is applied in the Spring. Eighth, mulching. This is a good practice, though sometimes a lazy one. It is done to prevent the growth of weeds. The soil must have air and moisture, and frequent stirring is better to keep down the weeds than mulching. For, weeds or no weeds, mulching or no mulching, the ground must be often stirred far down as the roots will permit. Ninth, distance apart. Standard appletrees 30 to 40 feet apart; pears, plums and cherries, 20 to 30; peaches, 20. In exposed situations, plant hardy kinds in thick rows on the exposed side. Dwarf apples, pears, plums and cherries, 10 to 12. Dwarf apples on "Paradise" stocks as near as 6 feet even, and pyramid pears on quince, 8 feet. Tenth, forms of trees. In orchards a low branching head is the best. No need of being high to cultivate under, and the fruit is more easily gathered, and the tree less liable to injury. The top of the head should be of less diameter than the bottom, in order to open to fruit better. The rest of this lecture was devoted to an exposition of the principles and objects of pruning.

Dr. GRANT lectured again this evening, mainly on the propagation of the vine. His lecture was eminently practical, the doctor showing by his diagrams and by actual vines which he had in abundance, the proper method of starting, setting out, and training this plant.

With a lecture to-night and one to-morrow morning, both by Mr. GEO. B. EMERSON, of Boston, this second week of the convention closes, and with unabated interest. Next week we are to have for new men, Messrs. FRENCH, TUCKER, GOULD, GOLD, BOWER, BARTLETT and HARRIS; and for subjects, Drainage, Grasses, Cereals, Root Crops, Sandy Soils and English Agriculture, making an attractive programme.

AGRICOLA.

The Late Captain Henry Glynn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your impression of this morning I have read a letter under the "signature," and allow me to add, *senseless* heading of "A Friend of THACKERAY in a Pauper's Grave," in which the writer quotes from a recent letter of your London correspondent a paragraph referring to the intimacy of the late Capt. GLYNN with Mr. THACKERAY.

Allow me to correct some errors into which your contributors have fallen in speaking of these two gentlemen.

In the first place, poor GLYNN was not "buried by the hand of charity;" nor was he consigned to "a pauper's grave." The circumstances of his death are, Heaven knows! sufficiently distressing without the addition of this grim and commonplace twaddle partaking more of sneering pity than of a manly sorrow.

Capt. GLYNN dying in a foreign land and away from all his relatives, the melancholy task of disposing of his remains naturally and properly became the duty of his friends, who performed the sad office because they were his friends and felt a warm attachment for him while living. Surely then his grave can in no sense be termed that of a pauper? If it can, then by the same process of reasoning may we not say that he who partakes of the hospitality of another is a mendicant? No! let this reproach at least be spared the poor fellow's memory. He was *not* buried by the cold hand of charity, but by the warm hand of friendship, as many a brave, good man has been before, and will be again, I hope.

The assertion in the letter of your London correspondent that "THACKERAY made the most abject denial" when GLYNN taxed him with portraying him in "Captain Strong," I feel warranted in saying is entirely erroneous. Mr. THACKERAY I presume to be a gentleman, and a man not likely to act *abjectly* in any case. If he denied the charge in question, (which I doubt,) he did it as a gentleman. Indeed, the whole impression intended to be conveyed by your London correspondent does great injustice to Mr. THACKERAY. He had been a most kind and useful friend to poor GLYNN long before the latter came to this country, and on hearing of his death, and the melancholy circumstances connected with it, he wrote to the writer of this a letter expressing his regret in terms of real feeling, and asking to be "permitted to bear half the expense of poor GLYNN's burial."

Your correspondent "Burlu" says that "you have unconsciously given, in the letter of your correspondent, the first obituary" of Capt. GLYNN; this is also an error, as a very kind, and somewhat lengthy, notice appeared in the *Herald* of the 12th of October last, written, I presume, by one of his numerous literary friends.

Your correspondents are further in error in supposing that poor GLYNN was "without friends." On the contrary I think the opposite is more true, that he was *without enemies*. Every one that knew him was kind to him, and his more intimate friends freely gave him all the assistance he asked.

By your kindly inserting the foregoing you will much oblige an old friend of poor GLYNN's and one whose family circle has been, for weeks at a time, made more cheerful and happy by his genial presence and pleasant and improving conversation.

J. H. B.

STATEN ISLAND, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1860.

Appointments by the Governor.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

HARBOR MASTERS.—Spencer S. Benedict, of New-York; Franklin Whitney, of Kings; William Masten, of Ulster; Alexander H. Schultz, of Dutchess; John S. Anable, of Columbia.

FORT WARDENS.—Martin Thatcher and Edmund B. Seaman, of New-York; Samuel P. Russell, of Madison.

Sea Sickness—As Light...

From the London Saturday Review.

The latest Greek dictionary informs us that an idyll is "a short, highly-wrought, descriptive poem; generally, but not necessarily, on pastoral subjects." Perhaps this is as good a definition as could be given, for it does not exclude that the idylls which have made the word familiar in the present day to English readers, are short, highly-wrought, and descriptive. Mr. TENNYSON's idylls are not pastoral, like those of THEOCRITUS, for the excellent reason that England is not a pastoral country. But, like the idylls of the Sicilian poet, Mr. TENNYSON's idylls are connected with the ordinary domestic life of his day. It seems to be a requisite of an idyll that the life it describes should be made as simple as possible, either by the action being bound up with the most elementary occurrences of domestic life, or by the rank of the persons spoken of keeping the pitch of the poem humble and low. "Dora" is, we should suppose, the most popular of Mr. TENNYSON's idylls; and although it is not so highly-wrought as the "Gardener's Daughter," it is more descriptive, in the sense that there are more interesting things described in it, and not so many thoughts about things described. But, after all, we are not quite sure that there is any test of an idyll by which we can recognize a poem as such. When Mr. TENNYSON tells us a poem is an idyll, we accept the statement; but if another poet wrote a short, highly-wrought, descriptive poem on domestic life, we should not feel at all sure that it was an idyll. Mr. TENNYSON has invented a mode of treating such subjects in verse, and perhaps we ought to accept "an idyll" as a way of describing that he is the author, and that his subject is a domestic incident. This is a point more important than it seems at first sight. It is scarcely credible how many associations rather round a word of this sort, and with what illusion we are apt to approach a poem which a competent authority assures us is a lyric, an ode, or an idyll. Instead, therefore, of saying that Mr. TENNYSON has published a new idyll, we will say that he has published a new poem—that the poem is about a clerk and his wife in bed—and that it is well worth reading, both because it throws some light on the working of the author's mind, and also because, although there are passages in it which no one else could have published, there are also passages in it that no one else could have written.

As it is published in a periodical, it may easily escape the notice of many of our readers; and we must therefore begin by giving a sketch of its contents. A city clerk and his wife take their child to the seaside, and their holiday is marred by the irritation and regret felt by the husband at having been induced by a smooth-tongued accountant to place his savings in a Peruvian mine. The first day after their arrival is Sunday; and being "pious variers from the Church," they go to chapel, where—

> A heated pulpiteer,
> Not preaching simple Christ to simple men,
> Announced the coming doom, and fulminated
> Against the scarlet woman and her creed:
> For sideways up he swung his arms, and shriek'd
> "Thus, thus, with violence," ev'n as if he held
> The Apocalyptic millstone, and himself
> Were that great Angel: "Thus with violence
> Shall Babylon be cast into the sea:
> Then comes the close."

While the wife occupies herself with dismal thoughts of the ruin of the world, the husband is busy pondering over the wreck of his own fortunes. After service is over, they take a walk, which is very prettily described:

> Forth they moved and paced the sand,
> Rann in and out the long sea-framing caves.
> Dusk the larger sun shone, but scarce believed
> (The soft flake of so many a summer's fall
> Clung to their fancies) that they saw, the sea.
> So row on row and they walk'd, and now on cliff,
> Lingering about the thymy promontories,
> Until the sails were darkened in the west
> And rosed in the east: then homeward and to bed.
> The night is fair, but the tide rolls in heavily to the coast, and its loud sounds mingle with the dreams of each; but before the dreams are described, the husband returns to the wrongs he has suffered from his spoiler, whom the wife wishes him to forgive. He honestly owns that he cannot forgive him, and then gives an account of his dream. The tide had seemed to bear him through the cliffs into a land "bright with the sun upon the stream beyond." Near the light he saw a giant woman "all over earthy, like a piece of earth," and he was surveying the beauty of the country, when he was awoke by the flickering of the night-light. Fortunately, however, he resumed the dream when he felt to sleep again. The strange woman reappeared, and as she told him that she was dirty with working in the mine, he naturally asked her how his shares were likely to turn out; but she did not answer, and only shook her head. The rest of the dream is thus described:
> And then the motion of the current ceas'd,
> And there was falling thunder; and we reach'd
> A mountain, like a wall of burs and thorns;
> But she with her strong feet up the steep hill
> Trod out a path: I follow'd; and at top
> She pointed seaward: there a fleet of glass,
> That seem'd a fleet of jewels under me,
> Sailing along before a gloomy cloud,
> That not one moment ceased to thunder, past
> In sunshine: right across its track there lay,
> Down in the water, a long reef of gold.
> Or what seem'd gold: and I was glad at first
> To think that in our often ransack'd world
> There was so much gold was left; and then I fear'd
> Lest that fair navy there should splinter on it,
> And fearing, waved my arm to warn them off;
> An idle signal for the brittle fleet
> (I thought I could have died to save it) near'd,
> Touch'd, clink'd, and clash'd, and vanish'd, and I woke,
> I heard the clash so clearly. Now I see
> My dream was Life; the woman honest Work;
> And my poor venture but a fleet of glass
> Wreck'd on a reef of visionary gold.

The wife suggests that the dream was greatly caused by his having broken a medicine-glass in putting out his hand; and the husband, recurring to the memory of his wrongdoer, describes how he had met him on the previous day, and how the only hypocrite tried to put him off with texts and blessings:

> And then began to blunt himself, and ooze
> All over with the fat affectionate smile
> That makes the widow lean.
> The victim was not, however, to be any more beguiled:
> My eyes
> Pursued him down the street, and far away,
> Among the honest shoulders of the crowd,
> Read rascal in the motions of his back,
> And scoundrel in the supple-sliding knee.

The wife then tells her own dream, which runs thus:

> I dream'd that round the north
> A light, a belt of luminous vapor, lay,
> And ever in it a low musical note
> Swell'd up and died: and, as it swell'd, a ridge
> Of breaker came from out the belt, and still
> Grew with the growing note, and when the note
> Had reached a thunderous fullness on these cliffs
> Burst into foam, (the same as that
> Which lived within the belt,) by which I saw
> That all these lines of cliffs were cliffs no more,
> But huge, cadaverous fronts of every age,
> Grave, child, youth, as far as eye could see,

"Stephens a Martyr."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Yesterday's publication of this unfortunate case shows that the following statement of facts may not be inopportune.

Immediately after the announcement of the "Murderous attempt at escape," I visited STEPHENS, in company with the Sheriff and others. Mr. C. C. LANE and myself being left alone with him, received the following account of that affair:

1. Immediately after his last sentence day, (some five weeks ago,) a "friend" conveyed to him the pistol, with advice to suicide. This statement is confirmed by SANCHES, who says that STEPHENS had the pistol for a month. Furthermore, a "friend" of STEPHENS, several months ago, said to myself that he would advise STEPHENS to commit suicide.

2. About two weeks previous to the day of execution, the "friend" proposed a plan for an attempt to escape, viz.: That on Sunday afternoon, (two keepers only being in the prison, and in different localities,) when the keeper should enter the cell of STEPHENS or SANCHES, he was to be suddenly thrown down, and the prisoner, rushing out, should lock the keeper in the cell, and immediately release his fellow prisoner, the two making their way out as best they could.

This statement is confirmed by SANCHES, who says that he had his pistol about two weeks, and that it was given to him by a "friend of STEPHENS.

3. It was no part of the plan proposed to STEPHENS that he should shoot the keeper, and he positively declared that he never had such purpose, remarking that Sheriff KELLY and the officers of the prison had treated him with great kindness. His regard for the general kindness with which he was treated is confirmed by similar statements at various times, to his most intimate friends.

4. STEPHENS' judgment not approving the suggested plan of escape, it did not have his coöperation. This is confirmed by the negative fact, that he committed no act showing any participation therein.

5. STEPHENS never had the second pistol, nor were either of them procured by his desire or instrumentality. This is confirmed by SANCHES, who says he received his pistol from a "friend" of STEPHENS.

6. The "escape" could only be on Sunday afternoon, and the final Sunday had passed without any attempt; consequently, the whole scheme passed away with the occasion. The prison officers say this is correct. The plan was only adapted to Sunday afternoon, and was not attempted by STEPHENS.

7. SANCHES, who had for two weeks been a willing party to the plot of the "friend," finding the opportunity had passed, designed to make capital and secure favor for himself, by delivering up his pistol, when he could no longer hope to make it serviceable.

8. No violent attack was made on the officers, when search was attempted. STEPHENS did hesitate, and showed unwillingness; the officers, observing this, and apprehending difficulty, sprang upon and seized him by surprise, which resulted in a tussle, during which he was ironed, and subsequently searched, when the pistol was found in his pocket. STEPHENS says his reluctance to be searched was from the desire to avoid exposure of those who had endeavored to befriend him.

9. The story of the attempt to break out of prison through its walls has even less foundation. The facts are, STEPHENS' friends provided him plentifully with various little desirables of food, &c., of which it was his custom to send portions to SANCHES, in the cell adjoining. SANCHES got an idea that it would be convenient to have a small aperture through the partition wall, by which said portions might be transmitted. He therefore made a beginning near the angle of the wall, about as high as he could reach when standing on his bunk; and at that point, about eight feet from the floor, removed the plastering about the size of an open hand.

From some cause this project was abandoned.

STEPHENS with his last breath declared his innocence. This he had done shortly before, to those philanthropic gentlemen, Messrs. SKINNER and KNAPP, and to myself in circumstances in which, I think, he was cleared, as follows: On the morning of the *exposé* of the plot, at the interview already referred to, after hearing his statements, and receiving his requests with regard to the disposal of his child, and his desire to be buried in his wife's grave, &c., he was advised that no human arm could now interpose betwixt him and death, and his few remaining hours should be devoted to preparation. Prayer was offered in his behalf, in which he seemed fervently to join. My companion then retired, and I was left alone with him in the cell. I took his hand and said, "We are about to part, probably for ever, at least in this world. Do you now think of any matter not yet attended to, or is there anything on your mind not yet said, which ought to be said?" We are parting; now is the time to say it." He was deeply moved and wept copiously. Taking from his finger his wife's ring, and his watch from his pocket, he desired them to be given to his child. His pocketbook and pencil-case he desired me to keep. He then grasped my hand convulsively, while tears flowed in abundance, and looking me in the face, he said, "Mr. STEPHENSON, I am innocent of my wife's death." We thus parted.

STEPHENS declared to his spiritual counselors, as he also did to myself, that, being urged by "friends," and almost crazed by conflicting emotions, he has had the pistol in his hand, and, on his knees, been tempted to put an end to his present misery, but was deterred by the consideration that eternal misery would be the result.

If, therefore, STEPHENS had a conscience that did withhold him from relieving himself of present anguish, and his name and "friends" from the infamy of a felon's death, would not that same conscience, at the last dread moment, prevent the lie—a sin having less motive, but equally fatal?

Community acknowledges deference to the testimony of a dying man, and, if there is any honesty in human nature, it will be found when man is sensible of being placed in the scales of unerring justice. Though this test is not infallible, yet, when taken with such strong corroborative circumstances, it establishes testimony stronger than that upon which the unfortunate man was convicted.

Finally, I have examined this case with much care and diligence, and have scrutinized testimony on the trial, with facts antecedent and subsequent thereto, and now express an honest conviction that the man was put to death for a crime he did not commit.

JOHN STEPHENSON.

The Tribune and the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whilst conservative men view with apprehension the embittered sectional feelings arising from the Slavery agitation, many of the leading journals of the country labor to create discord and strife by false statements, misrepresentation, and sophistical reasoning.

In this spirit the New-York *Tribune* has an article of more than a column on "The Inquisitors of the Mail." The editor contends in all his articles on that subject that, inasmuch as the Constitution vests in Congress jurisdiction over the Post-office Department, therefore the State of Virginia has no right to prohibit the delivery of incendiary publications from the several Post offices of that State. The Postmaster-General sanctions the law of Virginia, on the ground that the right of self-preservation is inherent in every community.

It is fair to say that this is an admitted principle of universal application. Congress has the Constitutional power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and between the States. A vessel cleared from Charleston for New-York has a right to come up to the City and unload her cargo, after having submitted to Custom-house regulations; and, by law, the local authorities stop her in her course, subject her to great delay, and many damaging inconveniences, to prevent the introduction of pestilential disease into our populous City. The right to enforce quarantine regulations is founded on precisely the same principle as the right to prohibit the circulation of publications of an incendiary character and dangerous tendency.

The *Tribune* assumes that there is no difference between a Postmaster's opening and examining newspapers, and his opening letters. But the United States laws make a wide difference. He has a right, and it is often his duty, to open and examine newspapers and other printed matter, in order to prevent frauds on the revenue. Printed matter is public; letters are private and confidential. But these distinctions, and many others, are thought unworthy of notice by an unscrupulous editor.

U. F.

"The Tract Society and its Papers."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A brief article in the New-York TIMES, of the 1st, under this head, seems to call for a word of explanation.

These papers have for years commended themselves to the friends of evangelical truth in all parts of the land. The *American Messenger* has a monthly circulation of 200,000, the *Child's Paper* of 300,000, and the *Messenger* in German of 27,000, making an aggregate monthly issue of 527,000 sheets, or 6,324,000 per annum. The Boston Society with others have taken an active part in their circulation.

The terms of union by which that Society became a branch of the New-York Society in 1825, secured to it special favors in the purchase of its publications. Though it is *eighteen months* since that Society ceased to act in good faith as a branch, and eight months since, *by its own act*, it annulled the terms of union, the New-York Society have continued these favors, and allowed them the same discount on all their publications, the papers included, up to January, 1860, which they did while they were a branch, and vigorously coöperating with them in every department of their work, and paying them all their surplus funds. Now, as they have separated themselves, and are engaged in objects not congenial to the New-York Society, of course it would not be consistent to allow them the use of the *Messenger* for their specific purposes, and as they have no more connection with the New-York Society than has the American Sunday School Union, or the Baptist Board of Publication, or any kindred institution, it would be invidious to make a distinction between them in the sale of publications. They are therefore furnished on the same terms, though very unjustly an impression has been widely made in New-England that the Boston Society could not obtain the papers of the New-York Society on *any terms*, and this has been given as *the reason* for issuing the *Child at Home*.

A. B.

Preparation of the Fibre of Flax.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The experiments of Mr. STEVEN H. ALLEN upon the flax-lint, as declared in his address at Providence, R. I., and published in your columns yesterday, are intensely interesting to the most of farmers in the State of Ohio. Being a resident of that State, and having given this subject some attention, I wish to say that we want experiments and discussion, and the happy man who shall successfully work up the lint of flax will do more for our State than if he should discover the richest gold fields the world has ever seen. Mr. ALLEN modestly asks farmers to "try the cultivation of flax," and to encourage us, says: "The seed alone would pay for the labor." "Try it," indeed! Why, my dear Sir, we have been growing as a *staple* crop these twenty years! Where else should your floods of linseed oil come from? Of course, the seed pays for the labor. It is for that we raise it. But the *lint*—worth, when freed from the woody parts, from 9 cents to 14 cents per pound and each acre producing from 300 to 400 pounds—what becomes of that? A production of itself worth nearly as much as the world-controlling cotton crop, and twice as much as the seed for which we grow it; a product not more difficult to prepare for use, in the present age of improvements, than the cotton was when it was corronated. What use is made of it? What do we do with it? Why nothing—just nothing. It goes to the manure heap. Thus thousands of tons annually, of a choice material for clothing, brought almost to an available condition, is suddenly diverted from human comforts and economies, to be returned to its original elements. Shall we still complain that our Southern brethren monopolise the performance of the Christian obligation to "clothe the naked?" Rather let their success stimulate our efforts. True, some efforts, feeble efforts, have been made to render this abundant material useful. Machines have been invented to separate the wood from the lint, and keep the lint straight and of its entire length, suitable for spinning into threads, carpet warp, &c.; and their success has equaled the skill, energy and capital invested in them. Other machines have been made to take the mangled straw as it comes from the horses feet or the threshing machine, and mangle it still more, to get the wood out, and fit it for the rope works. But as it is inferior to hemp for this purpose, the demand is small and fully supplied.

Why then does Mr. ALLEN ask New-England to devote four millions of her best acres, which she can't well spare, to produce an article which may be had in any conceivable quantities in Ohio almost for the asking—or at prices merely nominal? Better to transport the energy, industry, skill and capital to that magnificent field already made, where he may experiment to his heart's content, and get into position to gather into his lap the vast harvest of wealth that awaits the pioneers in this most laudable enterprise.

JAMES M. ALLEN,
No. 35 Cortlandt-street, New-York.

The Hudson River Railroad Accident.

LETTER FROM THE ENGINEER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find by the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, given at Greenburg, respecting the late accident on the Hudson River Railroad, I am censured for not conforming to one of the rules of the Company—that rule referred to is, that when a train becomes disabled it should stop where the view is clear both ways. This rule it was impossible to comply with under the circumstances; which are these: As I was approaching the curve referred to in the inquisition, the steam-pipe suddenly gave way, filling the house on my engine with steam, smoke, ashes and gas, from the coal, and drove me from my post, and it was impossible for me to perform my duty. Thus, you will perceive, I am censured for not performing a duty which was impossible for any man to do.

H. B. C. MILLIKEN,
Engineer Hudson River Railroad.

Our Police Force.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A petition for a sub-station on the Bloomingdale Road, between Seventy-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, has been circulated and received the signature of *every* resident in the District. Will *not* the Police Commissioners give us the protection we ask? Parties are ready to put up a suitable building. There is no want of small houses for the officers and the policemen. The Police Commissioners, I understand, are in favor of it, and still with all this we are depredated upon nightly. TWELFTH WARD.

LAW REPORTS.

Decease of Judge Ingersoll.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK BAR—ADDRESSES BY HON. TRUMAN SMITH, AND MESSRS. BRADY AND DANIEL LORD.

A large representation of the Bar of New-York with other citizens interested, assembled on Saturday at noon, in the United States Court room, for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of Hon. CHARLES A. INGERSOLL, recently deceased, and lately United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut. Among those present we noticed Justices INGRAHAM, BONNEY and LEONARD, of the Supreme Court, and HOFFMAN, MONCRIEF and ROBERTSON, of the Superior Court; also Hon. JAMES J. ROOSEVELT and Hon. JOHN SLOSSON.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, upon whose nomination, Hon. SAMUEL R. BETTS, United States District Judge for the District of New-York, and the associate of the deceased in his official duties, was elected Chairman of the meeting. Justice SUTHERLAND, at present presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice BOSWORTH of the Superior Court, and First Judge DALY of the Common Pleas, were chosen Vice-Presidents. Messrs. KENNETH G. WHITE and ROBERT D. BENEDICT, Esq., were appointed Secretaries.

Hon. TRUMAN SMITH first addressed the meeting. He said that it was usual to commit the duty of drafting appropriate resolutions to a committee chosen for the purpose. As, however, that would require an adjournment, he had been requested to read the following resolutions, which had been prepared:

Resolved, That the bar has received with deep concern information of the removal by death of Hon. CHARLES A. INGERSOLL, Judge of the United States for the District of Connecticut, and for several years past, and during his last judicial service, sitting as Judge in the Courts of the United States for this District, whereby not only the legal profession of the two States, but the public generally have sustained an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That we entertain a high sense of the uniform courtesy, firmness, industry, intelligence, great learning and strict impartiality and rectitude with which he discharged his judicial duties, and that his example may well be propounded for the imitation of the youthful members of the legal profession, and especially to all such as aspire to a high place in the confidence and affection of their fellow-men.

Resolved, That our sense of the disinterestedness of the deceased Judge, and of his devotion to his public duties, is greatly enhanced by the circumstance that his exercise of judicial functions in this City were uncompensated, except that he earned in our midst a name and character of more value than riches.

Resolved, That we proffer to the family and friends of the deceased on this occasion, our heartfelt sympathies for the loss they have sustained, but we trust that they will, after referring this painful event to the dispensation of a wise Providence, find many consolations in the high name and spotless character, which their departed relative left behind him.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by its officers, be transmitted to the widow of the deceased, and that the same be furnished for insertion in the newspapers both of this city, and of the City of New-Haven.

Mr. SMITH said that he felt the occasion to be most painful. He himself had to deplore the loss of an intimate friend. The deceased had been the companion of his childhood, and a cherished friend through life. Some incidents in the life of the departed Judge were perhaps better known to the speaker than to others, in consequence of his early intimacy, and to these he would refer most particularly. It was well known that deceased was the second son of the late Judge JONATHAN INGERSOLL, between whom and deceased there were many striking similarities of character. He was born in October, 1796, and consequently was 63 years of age at the time of his death. He was a member of the class of 1815, of Yale College, a class of which the speaker was also a member. He was admitted to the Barin 1819,—and was Clerk of the Courts in Connecticut that year. He held the office of Judge of Probate, and was elevated in 1853 to the office he last held by President PIERCE. The speaker was then in the Public Councils at Washington and voted for the confirmation with great pleasure. Although Mr. SMITH had appeared before the late Judge professionally but once or twice, yet he well knew the satisfactory manner in which he had performed his duties. They were performed with a courtesy, a firmness and impartiality highly satisfactory to the profession and to the public. He left behind him a widow and three sons, aged respectively sixteen, fourteen and twelve years. His very arduous duties in this City were uncompensated. His salary was moderate and graduated according to legal services performed in Connecticut, and in Connecticut only. But Congress had seen fit to impose upon the Judges of the District Courts the duty of assisting in the administration of justice in Districts adjoining their own. Judge INGERSOLL had been called on more than any other Judge to act out of his own District, on account of the great confidence reposed in his abilities and integrity. The speaker closed with an elequent allusion to the sympathy which he was confident those present felt for the family of the deceased.

Mr. DANIEL LORD seconded the resolutions and spoke earnestly in their support.

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY followed, remarking that when he last tried a case before Judge INGERSOLL, a playful allusion to the uncertainty of human life caused a laugh, in which the Judge himself joined. He little supposed that the next time he should speak of the Judge, a newspaper should be put into his hand announcing that the bells of his quiet city were tolling his knell. He could well say that Judge INGERSOLL's duties were always performed in such a manner as to cause all to wish him again among them. When the flowers of Spring drew their verdure from the ground, they would not send up a sweeter incense to the sky than that which would be offered up to his memory.

Mr. BRADY then spoke of the energy of the Judge, and his eager study of the laws that he might be qualified to administer justice to all, as well as the profound satisfaction evinced by all classes at his decisions. A few days ago a gentleman who was one

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Hudson River Railroad Company.

Septimus Higgins vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—This was another action for damages for personal injuries, alleged to have been received at Yorkville, on the 22d of November, 1854, in consequence of the negligence of the defendants.

The plaintiff alleges that on that day he had taken passage on the defendants' cars, and that in consequence of the carelessness of the employes having charge of the train, the cars were run into a freight train of the same Company, and his leg was broken by reason thereof. He alleges that he was much bruised and injured, so much so that he was confined for three months, and will be lame for life.

The defendants deny everything alleged in the complaint. The case is still on before Justice WOODRUFF, in the Superior Court.

Lathrop, Owen & Bellows, for plaintiff; Tracy, Powers & Talmadge, for defendants.

The Twelfth Ward School Case.

Laura E. Gildersleeve vs. *The Board of Education.*—Messrs. Northrup & Mudgett, the counsel for Miss Gildersleeve in this action, brought to recover her salary since her alleged discharge from office as a school teacher, request us to say, in correction of our report in the case in the TIMES of Feb. 3, that there is no pretence that Miss Gildersleeve is incompetent as a teacher. On the contrary, she is admitted to have been faithful and competent. They have taken an appeal from the decision lately made by the referee in favor of the Board. The point on which the case turns is whether the meeting at which the discharge of the plaintiff was ordered was legally held; and this point is regarded as substantially decided in favor of the plaintiff by past adjudications.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BONNEY, J.—*Underhill* vs. *Van Zandt.*—Settled.
Joy vs. *Clark.*—settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Pergram vs. *Orson.*—Order appealed from affirmed with costs.
Carpenter vs. *Wright.*—Same order.
McParlen vs. *McParlen.*—Order reversed, with costs to abide event.
O'Brien vs. *Bowers.*—Order reversed.
Townsend vs. *Stearns.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.
Benzse vs. *Alcock.*—Same order.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Seely* vs. *Janison.*—Motion denied without costs.
The Fire Department vs. *Pell.*—Case settled.

Calendar—MONDAY, FEB. 13.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Enumerated Calendar. Nos. 13, 15, 26, 27, 28, 31, 33½, 34, 35, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 7, 556, 885, 7, 372, 400, 280, 309, 159, 317, 538, 413, 88, 174¾, 107, 141, 145, 189, 70.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 13, 519, 511, 537, 559, 515, 535, 571, 573, 457, 43, 577, 579, 581, 583. This branch of the Court will be holden in the Supervisor's room, old City Hall. *Part II.*—Nos. 438, 82, 278, 184, 412, 502, 508, 510, 422, 1028, 198.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 127, 282, 287, 332, 333, 1624, 389, 2585, 392, 395, 396, 123, 289, 331, 5, 132. *Part II.*—Nos. 1598, 1595, 1614, 1615, 1617, 1618, 1620, 1621, 1623, 43, 348, 267, 292, 239, 1619.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 55 bbls. Ashes, 1 635 bbls. Flour, 830 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,930 bushels Oats, 1,700 bushels Malt, 960 pkgs. Provisions, and 734 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,420 bbls., including 1,144 bbls. Pots, and 276 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales, in Philadelphia: 30 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron, at $29 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day: 100 bags Maracaibo, at 12¾c.; and 150 bags Rio, at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—has attracted more attention, at firm prices. Sales, to-day: 3,000 bales, mainly at the annexed rates;

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile, N. O. & Tex
Ordinary, ₱ lb.....	9	9	9¼
Middling, ₱ lb.....	11¼	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb..12¼	12¾	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in moderate demand, at about previous figures. Sales have been reported of 6,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 20; extra State at $5 30@$5 45, mainly at $5 35@$5 40; inferior to very choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 10@$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 35@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 40@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 75; roundhoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 95 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour.....	$4 50 @ $5 00
Superfine State.....	5 10 @ 5 20
Extra State.....	5 30 @ 5 45
Superfine Western.....	5 10 @ 5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin.....	5 35 @ 5 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan...	5 40 @ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio.....	5 60 @ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 80 @ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....	6 00 @ 6 80
Fancy Genesee.....	5 50 @ 5 65
Extra Genesee.....	5 70 @ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri.....	5 65 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is in fair request, at buoyant prices. The transactions comprise 1,500 bbls. in lots, at $5 50@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$6 75 ₱ bbl. Sales 470 bbls. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $3 50@$3 62½ for Jersey, $4 05@$4 10 for Baltimore, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet; prices, however, are unaltered; sales, 3, 900 bushels, including very good white Indiana, at $1 50; prime white Southern at $1 55, and red do. at $1 28 ₱ bushel. Corn is inactive and somewhat nominal at 79c.@80c. for white and yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. No important sales transpired. Rye is dull and heavy at 87c.@89c. ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet yet firm at 75c.@86c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canada, at 44c.@45c.; Western at 44c.@44½c.; State at 44½c @46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 46c.@42½c.; Southern at 38c.@41c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 300 bales North River at 93¾c @ $1 12½ for shipment and City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in demand, mainly for export and on speculation, at about previous prices. Week's receipts, 22,742 Hides, and 23 bales do. Week's sales, 25,266 Hides for export, 10,911 to the trade, and 3 000 to speculators, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, for Canada, 2 ¼ lbs., 25c., 6 months, in bond, less the duty; 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, for export, in bond, 23 lbs., 23c., cash; 1,411 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21¾ lbs., 24c., less 1 ₱ cent., 6 months; 3,000 Buenos Ayres, on speculation, 20½ lbs., private terms; 10,677 Rio Grande, for export, in bond, 21½ lbs., 21½c., cash, usual selection; 1 315 Dry Rio Grande, for export, in bond, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry California and Mexican, 21 lbs., 21½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,300 Dry Vera Cruz 19 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., 21½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 3,600 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 22@23½ lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Savanilla, 26 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Salted Maranham, 30 lbs., private terms; 550 Dry Western, 24 lbs., 17c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 600 Dry Southern 18@19 lbs., 15½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 5,600 Western Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 8½c. @9c. cash, for export; 4,100 City Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., 8½c.@ 8¾c., cash, for export; 350 Savannah Slaughter, 65 lbs., 8½c., cash; 211 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., 13½c., less 4 ₱ cent. and duty for export; 725 Dry Buenos Ayres Horse; 12 bales Buenos Ayres Hide Cuttings, 6½c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 200,000, (same time last year, 70,000; year before, 270,000,) 105 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

IRON—Has been inactive here. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales have been made of 10,000@ 12,000 tons No. 1 Anthracite Pig, part for present and part for future delivery; No. 1 at $23, 6 months; No. 2 at $22, and No. 3 at $21 ₱ ton; also of 700 tons Forge, deliverable in Pittsburgh, at $24 50, 6 months.

LEATHER—The week's movements in this line Messrs. WEIKEL & WEIDENMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—As hitherto, our market remains in an unvarying condition of dullness and torpidity, with little prospect for improvement. The stock in dealers' hands is slowly accumulating, and prices have undergone no quotable alteration. Oak Sole—A limited business is doing at steady rates. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather abt ut 49,000 sides. Upper in the rough and finished stock are moving off very slowly. Boots and Shoes—The New-York market is rather quiet. At Boston the stock on hand of desirable manufactures is a small one, and readily realises paying prices."

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 450 bbls. New-Orleans, part at 44c.@45c.; and 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 26c.@28c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine have not varied materially. Spirits Turpentine has been inquired for, chiefly at 45½c.@46½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has improved; sales having been made of 4,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $17 43¾@ $17 50 for old mess; $18 25@$18 50 for new mess, here and for future delivery; $12 25@$12 37 for old prime; $14 37@$14 50 for new prime, here; and $14 75 for new prime, deliverable at the option of the seller, from the 15th of March to the 1st of April, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request, including Hams, at 9¾c.@10c., and Shoulders, 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand, mainly at from 9c.@ 10¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls., in lots, part at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues active and buoyant; sales of 450 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@ $11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 31¼ for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16@$19 ₱ tierce Beef Hams, $12@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 15c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 9c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 225 tierces, at $3 75@4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover has been in good demand, at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Flax and Timothy remain as last noticed.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to day of 650 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 7½c @7¾c.; and 680 boxes Havana, part at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls. at 24½c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,300 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d ₱ lb; 200 tcs. Beef 4s.; 750 boxes Cheese at 27s. 6d.; 150 boxes Bacon at 25s.; and 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. For London, 200 tcs. Beef at 6s.; 500 boxes Cheese at 40s.; and 60 tcs. Rice at 30s. For Glasgow, by steamer, 100 tcs. Beef on private terms; 100 bags Seed at 45s.; and 200 boxes Cheese at 50s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "Ship *Moses Wheeler*, 971 tons, hence to Valparaiso and Callao, with privilege of Melbourne; brig *Richmond*, 289 tons, to Havana; a brig, 191 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back; a schooner from Jacksonville to Porto Rico and back to New-York on private terms; a Br. bark, 280 tons, hence to Hull, E., naval stores, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; a brig, 300 tons, from North side Cuba to New-York, sugar $5 ₱ hhd.; one, 200 tons, to Havana and back, $1,350; a schooner, 160 tons, to Cardenas and back, $1,235; a Br. schooner, 91 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $950; a schooner, 220 tons, to a Windward Island $1,200; one, 150 tons, from a Southern port to West Indies and back to New-York, $1,400; a brig, 300 tons, to Aspinwall, coal, $4 50.

THE CASE OF HENRY D. STONE.—The deliberations of the Supreme Court in the case of HENRY D. STONE, of Worcester, resulted in an order for his discharge from custody, which was sent to Worcester yesterday, and Mr. STONE was set at liberty. His affairs were immediately brought before the Court of Insolvency, Judge MATTOON, of Franklin County, presiding, and a warrant issued against his estate, on the petition of GEO. HOBBS. The *Spy* says it is believed by many that the new proceedings in case will lead to some compromise which the creditors will accept.—*Boston Journal*, 11th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. TIMES Building. Merchants wishing to extend their business should ADVERTISE NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST. Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

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TAYLOR'S SALOONS, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY. Business Men will find the lower or Fountain Saloon a convenient, quiet and economical place to dine. The Bill of Fare is the largest in the City.

APPEAL OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The Board of Managers, ever reluctant to appear before the public, had hoped that the ordinary contributions to the Association would have precluded the necessity of a special appeal for the indigent of our City. But in this, they regret to say, they have been disappointed. Some have given liberally, others have diminished their contributions, or, supposing they would not be required, have withheld them altogether. The mild weather has also decreased the receipts, without materially lessening the number of the necessities of the needy. The result is such a failure of means, that without greatly enlarged liberality, the Association can neither sustain the pressure now upon it, nor, without the risk of much suffering, reduce the number of recipients.

The Managers plead, not for profuse outlay, but for the most discriminating and economical relief that will sustain life. Neither do they ask aid for the indolent, the improvident, and the vicious; but for the industrious poor with families, who for the greater part of the year support themselves, and are now brought to absolute want by failure of work, or by sickness and misfortune. Five thousand and seven families, chiefly mechanics, laborers, and widows with young children; numbering twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-three persons, are now dependent on the Association for temporary help. After six or seven weeks, they will probably require no further assistance. Meanwhile, without aid, many will suffer, some, perhaps, perish. On this brief statement of facts the Board rests its appeal, believing that the cry of the destitute, the widow, and the orphan, will not be heard in vain.

Contributions may be sent to BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No 59 Wall-st.; R. B MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; R. M. HARTLEY, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place; or to any of the officers or authorized collectors. By order of the Board,

JAMES BROWN, President.
JNO C. GREEN, Vice-President.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

BOAT FOR SALE—THE HULL FOR A SMALL steam (or caloric) boat, of beautiful model: built by one of our best boat builders. She is 75 feet long and 2 feet beam, (inside,) with 14 yards; elegant cabins, forward and aft, with space left for engines. She is completed and all complete, except engines, so that the party purchasing can put in such as he pleases. She will be sold as she is, or with engines. Inquire at Calorie Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING TO have grape vines, trees and shrubs pruned and put in order, the undersigned would respectfully beg his customers and the public to patronise him this season again. As he is this 19 years engaged in this business, he trusts to give satisfaction in all kinds of gardening-work. Call or address E. GUYSE, No. 211 10th-av. N. B.—Trees and shrubs set out, gardens laid out and kept in order either by the month or by the season.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES O'LAUGHLIN, who came to America in the ship *Marmion*, from Liverpool, January, 1849, from County Longford, Ireland. Address HONORA O'LAUGHLIN, No. 711 North 7th-st., Philadelphia.

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TABLE AND P

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1860.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Barber of Seville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

WINTER GARDEN—Oliver Twist.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cooke's Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Jack Sheppard—Ladies' Gymnasium—Three Fast Men.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Confession.

NINTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Grand Floral Concert.

SANFORD'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Some additional items of European news are forwarded from Boston, where the *Europa* arrived on Saturday, at noon. Every demonstration of respect was paid to the remains of the late Capt. Harrison, on the occasion of their removal from Southampton to Liverpool. Capts. Judkins, Lang, and others of the Cunard Steamship Company, were among the pall-bearers, and the American Consul was in the procession. Fuller particulars of the commercial treaty between France and England are furnished. M. Thouvenel had assumed office as Minister of Foreign Affairs in France. In a circular which he had issued, he pledged his best efforts to maintain and consolidate friendly relations with England. The Moors had sustained a severe reverse in an attack upon the advanced redoubt of the Spaniards on the Tetuan river. From Italy we learn that the Marquis of Massar D'Azeglio had been appointed Governor of Milan, and that Rafaeli had left for Nice.

We have received very late and important news from Mexico; the dates from the capital being to Feb. 1, and from Vera Cruz to Feb. 4. The reception of the Message of Mr. Buchanan had inspired the liveliest hopes among the friends of the policy of intervention. The supporters of the Miramon faction had given evidence of being disheartened by the sentiments expressed in that document, while the Liberal cause had been proportionally strengthened. Much anxiety was also expressed by the Constitutionalists concerning the fate of the new treaty; the hope of the reestablishment of permanent tranquillity depending upon the ratification of that instrument, and the fulfillment of the line of policy indicated in its provisions. Our correspondent notes the change in the Juarez Cabinet, occasioned by the withdrawal of Ocampo from the Foreign Bureau, in order to accept an important mission to the United States and England, in connection with the subject of intervention by the former, and the opening of relations with the latter, and regards his selection for this delicate mission as a significant indication of the present feeling of the Government. Mr. Ocampo is succeeded in the Foreign Office by Gen. Degollado. Accounts from the interior report the constant success of the Liberal forces, and intimate that a general movement was on foot for a strong demonstration upon the capital at the moment when Miramon should leave for his campaign against Vera Cruz. The numerical force which would be at the disposal of the Liberals was much larger than that with which they began the campaign a year ago. Miramon, laboring under financial difficulties, had made but slow progress in preparing for his promised expedition, nor was it certain at what time he would set out. Our intelligence from Washington, in relation to the Mexican Treaty, is insufficient to indicate its probable fate. Late advices from the City of Mexico, received at Washington, state positively that, in the event of the ratification of the treaty, Miramon would at once fly the country, and leave the Juarez Government in peaceful possession. Pending the event, however, there will be no decisive movements.

Important news is received from the Rio Grande. The United States troops at Brownsville had been fired upon from the Mexican side of the river, and one man was dangerously wounded. Col. Ford returned the fire, and then crossed the stream in pursuit of the enemy. The American steamer *Ranchero* had also been fired upon by the Mexicans, at a point thirty miles above Brownsville. War was considered inevitable.

Late advices from Nicaragua reach us by the arrival of the *North Star*. Col. Cauty had made application to the Congress for a Transit charter, having in view the opening of a line of communication between Great Britain and Australia, and New-York and San Francisco; the first named route to be taken in charge by Messrs. Croskey & Co. of London, and the latter by Com. Vanderbilt. The contract was requested for the term of seventy-five years, with a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land. The consideration offered was the opening of the route within six months, and a stipulation to assume the payment of the entire National Debt of Nicaragua. An exploration of the San Juan river and the Colorado Branch had been made by Capt. Pim of H. M. ship *Gorgon*, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of the route for the transit of the English and Australian mails—a railroad route being the principal feature of his plan. It was considered probable that the Nicaraguan Government would regard the new project with favor. We also learn from Managua that the conferences between the American and British Ministers, in relation to the Mosquito question, were likely to terminate in a satisfactory solution of that difficulty.

The United States Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House, the memorial of Wm. A. Howard, of Michigan, was presented, contesting Mr. Cooper's seat; and Mr. Garnett was excused from serving on the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. Morris, of Illinois, offered a series of resolutions calling for information as to Federal appointments and removals in Illinois. The resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, dwelling upon the advantages of mail communication with Mexico, were presented by Mr. Cochrane, and referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Sherman reported back the Post-office Appropriation Bill, whereupon the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Millson, of Virginia, opposed the amendments of the Senate. He objected to the proposed abolition of the franking privilege, because he regarded the attempt as subversive of the first principles of instruction, because it would destroy the free communication between members and their constituents, and because it was not a privilege but a laborious duty which had been imposed upon members. Mr. Stanton, of Virginia concurred in the views of Mr. Millson, and objected, in addition, to the practice of incorporating independent legislation with appropriation bills. Mr. Sherman conceded the validity of the last suggestion, and, although he favored the Senate amendment which provides for the printing of Post-office blanks by contract, contended that it was a measure which should be adopted in an independent law, and therefore moved a non-concurrence. Mr. Harris, of Maryland, and Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, favored the abolition of the franking privilege; Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, opposed it. The Committee then rose and reported progress, and sat again, but no vote was taken by the House on the question before it.

In the State Senate, on Saturday, petitions were presented from the Merchants of New-York for the improvement of the navigation of the East River. A bill, in relation to tenement houses in this City, prepared by the Corporation Counsel, was received, accompanied by a memorial from the Common Council. In the Assembly the privilege of the floor was extended to Mr. D'Arcy McGee; a bill for the more effectual collection of wages was reported favorably; a bill was introduced to amend the act regulating the use of slips and wharves at this port, so as to afford increased accommodation for canal-boats and barges; a bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York was introduced by Mr. Ford, giving the Mayor the power of appointment of heads of departments. The use of the Assembly Chamber was refused to Dr. Bellows and the military of Albany; and a passage occurred between Messrs. Miller and Conkling in reference to the resolution concerning the fees of county officers in New-York.

The emigration of free negroes from Louisiana to Hayti is increasing. A dispatch from New-Orleans announces the departure of another company of fifty wealthy negro agriculturists from the interior of the State.

A destructive fire occurred on Friday night in the town of Canton, St. Lawrence County, in this State. One-half of the business portion of the place was laid in ruins.

The trial of William Hamlett, as an accomplice of John Brown, has resulted in his conviction of murder in the first degree. The verdict was received by the prisoner with unaffected stoicism.

A large and well-attended meeting of the bar of New-York was held on Saturday, to give expression to the regret entertained by the legal profession at the death of the late Judge Ingersoll.

The Coroner's Inquest was held on Saturday, on the body of William S. Turse, the Custom-house watchman, who was found murdered in State-street soon after 11 o'clock on Friday night, have as yet been revealed. Thomas Dowling, keeper of a disreputable groggery in the basement of a house near which the deceased was found, was arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder, as also was John Grady and two lads named James Meade and Wm. Cunningham. Coroner Jackman, however, after interr gating each separately, decided that there was no just cause for their detention, and they were accordingly discharged from custody. Conflicting theories prevail with reference to the matter. By some it is said that Mr. Turse, in his capacity as roundsman of the Custom-house watch, had reported several of his subordinates for remissness of duty, thereby securing their enmity, and that the murder was prompted by revenge. This is emphatically contradicted, however, by the Surveyor of the Port, who says that no person has been reprimanded or discharged through Mr. Turse' instrumentality. If robbery was the motive of the assassin, he must have been alarmed after committing the murder, as the contents of the pockets of the victim had not been disturbed. A *post-mortem* examination shows that deceased came to his death by violence, and that the blow was probably given from behind. Coroner Jackman will investigate the case to-day. Meantime Capt. Silvey is making energetic efforts to shed light upon this very mysterious murder.

The Stock Market on Saturday, after opening with some spirit early in the day, fell off on most descriptions and closed dull. No change in money rates or in bills on London. Both continue easy.

Cotton was in more demand at firm prices. Flour was moderately sought after at uniform quotations. The sales of Grain were unimportant. Provisions were in lively request. Pork advanced. Sugars and Molasses were salable and steady. Whisky was in demand and was dearer. Metals, Coffee, Rice, Hay, Hops, Fish, Oils and Tallow were quiet. Resin and Spirits Turpentine were inquired for. The freight engagements were moderate, with 330 vessels of all classes in port.

Papal Obstinacy.

Pio Nono has given another epistle to the Press—an address to the Archbishops and Bishops of France explanatory of the motives which led him to refuse the advice of the Emperor touching the Romagna. The "motives" of His Holiness, being of the old stereotyped cast, require no consideration, but the address is of importance as indicating that the Pope is still obstinately determined not to accept the terms of compromise offered him in the ingeniously respectful letter of Napoleon. The hereditary maxim of the Ultra-Montanists, "*Sit ut est, aut non sit*," is still the maxim of Pius. Change is the great immutable law to which all things in the material and immaterial universe are subject; nevertheless this infatuated old man and his satellites impiously rebel against their Maker's ordinance, and proclaim their treason in the face of earth and Heaven. The Pope will not give up the Romagna! But who asks him to give up the Romagna? The Emperor of the French was hardly so unreasonable as to ask his Holiness to surrender what he does not possess. The French Sovereign merely urged him, for the sake of Europe, of Italy, and of the Church, to accept accomplished facts. The conduct of his own Government has hopelessly alienated the people of the Papal States. He is simply, therefore, called upon to bow to the popular will, in his capacity of temporal Prince. Will his American Bishops dare to contend that this demand is exorbitant? The Pope assumes that it is, and clings to his sterile royal right to reconquer the Romagna, and the Emperor Napoleon has never questioned his right to achieve even this un-Christian enterprise, if he could achieve it with his own forces. His Holiness is at perfect liberty, so far as Napoleon and France and Europe are concerned, to march his mercenaries as soon as he pleases into the revolted provinces, and bring about their reduction. But in accepting the undertaking he must accept the consequences. Should he enter upon this campaign and fail to accomplish his purpose—as fail, undoubtedly, he would—he must not think of repairing his fortunes by means of foreign auxiliaries. He must not look either to the South or to the North, neither to the despot of Naples, nor to the despot of Austria for succor. For their assistance, even if they had the temerity to give it, could serve no other purpose than to consummate his ruin. Were the Neapolitan monarch to march to his aid, Victor Emanuel, of Sardinia, would at once enter the arena as the ally of the Romagnoli. Were the Austrian autocrat to espouse his cause, the French Emperor would again take the field as the champion of Italy, would of course withdraw his garrison at once from Rome and leave the stubborn and intractable Pontiff to his fate. Whether then is it better for Pio Nono to accept the compromise offered to him by Napoleon, and to secure by doing so the future possession, perhaps, of his cis-Apennine provinces—certainly of the world's respect—or to enter on a course which must entail the most lamentable disasters on the country which he professes to rule in the name of Christ, and lead to the utter destruction at least of his temporal and very possibly of his spiritual power also? Every intelligent Catholic must see that it would be madness in the Pontiff even to think, in his present circumstances, of attempting the reconquest of the Legations; and that the very best thing he can now do, as well for his own interests as for those of the church, is to accept the offer of the French Emperor, abandon a right which he has lost the power to enforce, and avoid while it is yet time a collision of which no man, not an "Archbishop or Suffragan of the Province of New-York," will rashly attempt to prophesy the long and terrible results.

The Pope enlarges with a kind of anile petulance upon the proclaimed respect of France for "recognized rights." Has he then forgotten that beneath the tesselated pavements of St. Peter's dome, three grim sarcophagi bear to-day the gloomy witness which for half a century they have uttered to the darkness and the silence of those venerable vaults in behalf of the "recognized rights" of "James III., Charles III., and Henry IX., Kings of Great Britain and Ireland?" The House of Stuart was sacred in its day, and stubborn also. The Roman Pontiff will do well to remember that there is always a point at which stubbornness overweighs sanctity in the mind of this practical, work-a-day, resolute and progressive world of the sons of men. He has already acknowledged the power of public opinion by appealing to the Press; he will find his account in comprehending the power which he can no longer even pretend to ignore.

Mayor Wood's Man—A Correction.—We called attention on Saturday to the performances of one of Mayor Wood's retainers, sentenced by Judge Ingraham to spend a year in the Penitentiary, for throwing a cleaver at one of his acquaintances who had refused to vote for the candidate of his own choice. It appears that this devoted henchman, Jared R. Cook by name, adorned his possible manslaughter by a positive falsehood. He gave

Transcribed from the New-York Times.

himself out in court for a "brother-in-law" of Mr. Wood, and on the faith of the law reports was so treated of by us. We are assured, on the best authority, that this was a mere burst of Mr. Cook's diseased imagination, and that he is no way whatever connected with the family of our aspiring Chief Magistrate. It is due, therefore, to the relations by blood and marriage of Mr. Wood, to relieve them of the opprobrium thus unwittingly brought upon them. The kinsmen of Mayor Wood are not the kinsmen of Mr. Cook, whose only connexion with the immaculate Fernando seems to be that he first voted for him, then threw a cleaver at one of his political opponents, and finally told a scandalous lie to excuse this devoted partisanship.

Our Public Works and our Wealth.

Previous to the construction of the Erie Canal, a Committee of the Legislature, to which was referred the urgency of this work, reported the cost of transporting a ton of merchandise between Buffalo and Albany to be one hundred dollars, and the time required therefor twenty days. Such rates, of course, were an effectual bar that turned all the products, not only of the interior, but of a large portion of our own State, from us to other markets. So late as 1820 the wheat of Western New-York was sent down the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers to the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore! The turning of this tide to New-York was simply the result of our improved highways. Of these works, the Erie Canal brought to us, in 1858, according to the late report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, 1,273,000 tons of merchandise from the Western States alone. At the rates which prevailed before the opening of the Canal, the cost of sending this tonnage from Buffalo to New-York would have been $127,300,000!—a sum exceeding twice its value delivered in this City.

The cost of transporting this tonnage over the Canals last year, including tolls and charges of all kinds, was $3,996,220—showing a saving by using the canal instead of the old earth road, of more than $120,000,000! Of course, a cost of $100 per ton would have operated as a complete bar to the movement of all this Western produce toward us, but the illustration is not therefore the less valuable to prove that our commerce is really a creation of our own, to be increased or lost as we continue to pursue the policy which has hitherto distinguished us, or reverse it by replacing upon our public ways the burdens we have once removed.

By none has the value of commercial freedom been better understood than by the managers of the Canal. One object has been kept steadily in view by them—to enlarge to the utmost extent the volume of its business by reducing the cost of movement over it—even at the very time when it had a monopoly of its route. The amount of revenue to be derived from it was always a subordinate consideration. Such had become the traditional policy of the State before competition from Railroads was dreamed of. To demonstrate this statement beyond cavil, we copy from the late Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department the rate of tolls, and the total cost of movement of a ton of merchandise on the Erie Canal between Buffalo and Albany for a period of twenty-nine years:

Year.	Up Freight, per ton, from Albany to Buffalo. Average per y'r.	Tolls deducted.	Lear'g freight.	Down Freight, per ton from Buffalo to Albany. Average per y'r.	Tolls deducted.	Lear'g freight.
1830	$20 00	$10 22	$9 78	$9 07	$5 11	$3 96
1831	19 80	10 22	9 58	8 89	5 11	3 78
1832	20 00	10 22	9 78	9 26	5 11	4 15
1833	16 41	8 76	8 04	8 15	3 65	4 50
1834	16 40	6 57	9 83	7 68	3 28	4 40
1835	16 00	6 57	9 43	6 29	3 28	3 01
1836	21 00	6 57	14 43	7 13	3 28	3 85
1837	18 60	6 57	12 08	7 50	3 28	4 22
1838	17 80	6 57	11 23	6 76	3 28	3 48
1839	17 40	6 57	11 83	6 94	3 28	3 66
1840	16 60	6 57	10 03	7 50	3 28	4 22
1841	12 20	6 57	5 63	6 57	3 28	3 29
1842	13 20	6 57	6 63	6 02	3 28	2 74
1843	11 20	6 57	4 63	5 56	3 28	2 28
1844	13 00	6 57	6 43	5 56	3 28	2 28
1845	9 60	6 57	3 03	6 57	3 28	3 29
1846	8 80	5 60	3 20	5 92	2 92	3 00
1847	7 80	4 80	3 00	7 13	2 92	4 21
1848	7 80	4 80	3 00	5 37	2 92	2 45
1849	7 80	4 80	3 00	5 18	2 92	2 26
1850	7 20	4 80	2 40	5 48	2 92	2 56
1851	6 20	4 40	1 80	4 71	2 19	2 52
1852	5 20	2 92	2 28	4 90	2 19	2 71
1853	5 00	2 92	2 08	5 18	2 19	2 99
1854	5 00	2 92	2 08	4 81	2 19	2 62
1855	5 00	2 92	2 08	4 81	2 19	2 62
1856	5 40	2 92	2 48	5 56	2 19	3 37
1857	4 80	2 92	1 88	4 26	2 19	2 07
1858	2 80	1 46	1 34	3 14	1 46	1 68
T'l, 29 y'rs.	$336 60	$165 64	$170 96	$181 90	$89 73	$92 17
Av. 29 y'rs.	11 61	5 71	5 90	6 27	3 09	3 18

During this period the cost of transporting a ton of merchandise from Buffalo to Albany was reduced from $9 07 to $3 14 per ton; and from Albany to Buffalo from $20 to $2 80 per ton! From 1880 to 1853, when the Canal tolls were removed from our Railroads, the reduction in one direction was from $9 07 to $5 18; and in the other, from $20 to $5 60 per ton. The Canal, therefore, without competition, had reduced the cost of movement nearly one-half in one direction, and in the other nearly three-fourths.

To show the relation between cause and effect, in this instance, we copy the following statement from the report of the Auditor, setting forth the number of tons—the produce of the *Western* States—delivered annually at tide water, by the Erie Canal, for a period of twenty-three years:

Year.	From West'n States. Tons.	From this State. Tons.	Total tons.
1835	54,219	364,906	419,125
1837	56,255	331,251	387,506
1838	83,233	336,016	419,249
1839	121,671	264,596	386,267
1840	158,148	309,167	467,315
1841	224,176	308,344	532,520
1842	221,477	258,672	480,149
1843	256,376	378,969	635,345
1844	308,025	491,791	799,816
1845	304,551	655,039	959,590
1846	506,838	609,662	1,107,270
1847	812,940	618,412	1,431,252
1848	650,154	534,183	1,184,337
1849	768,650	498,068	1,266,724
1850	773,858	598,001	1,371,859
1851	966,993	541,684	1,508,677
1852	1,151,978	492,721	1,644,699
1853	1,213,690	637,748	1,851,438
1854	1,160,526	602,167	1,702,693
1855	1,092,876	327,839	1,420,715
1856	1,212,550	374,580	1,587,130
1857	919,998	197,201	1,117,199
1858	1,273,000	223,588	1,496,587
Totals	14,223,184	9,945,605	24,177,799

Suppose the State to have received (and this is a liberal estimate) $1 50 per ton, in tolls, on this tonnage, or $21,348,273, paid into the public treasury, the value of this tonnage, estimating it at only $60 per ton, equaled $853,-930,920! From which of the two have we received the greater benefit? Can there be a doubt on this question? For a State like New-York, $21,000,000 is not a large sum. But $853,000,000 tells the secret of her commercial greatness; of the vastness of her commerce, her wealth and her population; of her marvelous progress—a progress now so well and clearly marked that one generation more of practical wisdom may see her the great City of the world. And all this is due entirely to our facile communications with every portion of our country. Shall we strike a fatal blow at a policy which has done so much for us, and which, if we only leave it undisturbed, will in a very few years realize the splendid future so often and so loudly predicted for us?

But this is not half the story. Since 1853, our railroads, by the greater value of their freights, have accomplished more for us than the canal. In that year we began to receive the full benefit of our two great lines—the Erie and Central. The former was opened in the Summer of 1851; the latter was relieved of the canal tolls in 1882. To show what these works have done for us, we subjoin a statement of the number of tons transported annually by each for seven years past:

Years.	Tons Carried on the Erie R.	Tons Carried on the Central R.
1853	631,039	366,800
1854	745,389	549,804
1855	648,048	670,673
1856	943,815	776,112
1857	978,791	836,701
1858	816,934	744,407
1859	900,000	834,319
Total tons	5,735,207	4,784,509

The value of this tonnage, estimated at $150 per ton, a very low estimate, is equal to $1,-582,470,800! For this vast sum, almost beyond computation, are we indebted to our two great roads, which (if we except the $3,000,000 given to the Erie) never cost the State a penny, but which have paid very large sums into its treasury in the shape of taxes; and now, forsooth, we are to tie these great works hand and foot, because the State happens to own a work which competes with them.

To show the relation between the commerce of public works and our foreign commerce, and how one is the necessary sequence of, and keeps pace with the other, we annex a statement of the imports and exports of the City of New-York for a period of 11 years.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1849	80,425,282	31,460,127
1850	113,758,618	84,346,630
1851	117,426,870	49,869,640
1852	121,163,978	71,523,579
1853	155,270,465	70,628,724
1854	191,621,557	106,069,448
1855	157,980,238	99,970,300
1856	243,556,699	139,884,206
1857	220,613,120	117,734,320
1858	122,867,067	85,630,543
1859	219,540,000	105,801,000

If we cut ourselves off from the West, upon what portion of the country shall we rely for the means to support our commerce and manufactures? The State of New-York can supply them no longer. While the tonnage received from the Western States, through the Canal alone, has increased in the short space of 28 years, 2,500 per cent.; and taking that brought to us by our railroads as well as canals, more than 5,000 per cent., that of our own State has fallen off in the meantime one half! We have ceased to be producers of cereals for export. Our lumber is gone. It has been found more economical to manufacture wheat into flour in the districts where it is grown, and send it forward in barrels, than in the grain. We must, therefore, for the future, draw the materials for our commercial and manufacturing industry from the West, if we would hope to sustain them. The least burden placed upon our public works will tend to diminish the quantity sent us. If we tax the railroads, we necessarily increase the cost by the canal,—for if the railroads are forced to increase their charges, the forwarders by the canal will soon do the same.

It appears to us that the relation sustained by the Commonwealth to the canal, as its owner, has led to the very absurd notion that the Empire State is to set up in business as a *public carrier*, and that having the power, she is to crush all rivals who underbid her. Suppose the State happened to own a farm. Is no one within her borders to sell produce lower than herself? If the State owns a ship, are all to conform to her tariff, freight and loading charges?

Nothing could be more preposterous than such a notion, except, indeed, such a policy. It would strike a fatal blow at all private enterprise, upon which, as we profess to have long since learned, the wealth and greatness of the State depends. The State cannot compete with individuals, if it would. Why not, then, abandon at once the policy of taxing our public works, which, if adopted, must be abandoned, but not perhaps till after it has brought upon us infinite mischief and loss?

The Franking Abuse in England.

We are indebted to a recent number of the London *Chronicle* for the facts contained in the following historical sketch of the Franking Privilege and its abuses in England—a subject of peculiar interest just now, when our own Franking Privilege is about to share the fate of its British prototype. The Franking Privilege had no existence in England in the good old times of feudalism, or in the days of the early Stuarts. It originated under the Commonwealth—becoming part of the law of the land in 1660, during the Parliamentary session of which year a proviso was added to the Post-office bill of Col. Titus, which exempted the letters of members of Parliament from postage while attending to their public duties. The proviso met with very hard usage in passing through the House. One honorable gentleman called it "a poor mendicant proviso;" the Speaker, when putting it from the Chair, declared that "he was ashamed of it;" nevertheless, the majority supported it, and, the lords ratifying their decision, the "poor mendicant proviso" remained in the bill, and grew in time to be so popular that the friends of honorable members and noble Peers, as well as honorable members and noble Peers themselves, freely took the benefit of it; nay, gradually learned to apply it to purposes which were certainly never contemplated by its author. The term "letters" in those days had a more comprehensive meaning than is now assigned to it, being equally applied to what we call "letters," and to "parcels." Of this comprehensiveness British Senators were not slow to take advantage, and thus the franking privilege in England soon became the source of abuses to which our comparatively modern system can furnish no parallel. Not only were dresses, boots, shoes, window-curtains, lace, books, partridges and pheasants regularly transmitted through the British Post-office under cover of this privilege, but even haunches of venison, entire bucks and packs of hounds! To put a stop to these abuses, an act was passed in the middle of the last century restricting the number of "letters" which members of Parliament could frank to ten a day, and fixing the limits of their size and weight. Said act did not, however, apply to members of the Government, who were still allowed to exercise the privilege *ad libitum*; so that even in the present century George Canning, by virtue of this exemption, could send a whole copy of Clarendon's History, free of postage, to a friend in Ireland, and Mr. Poulett Thompson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, three haunches of venison to his constituents at Dover!

Nor were the abuses incidental to the English franking system merely of the above character. An abundant crop of them also sprung from the mode of exercising the privilege for friends, who were in the habit of waylaying honorable members and noble Peers as they passed into St. Stephen's, in order to solicit the "favor of a frank," under cover of which modest request these same friends often obtained many such favors that were not unfrequently disposed of for a *consideration* to acquaintances so luckless as not to be numbered among the elect of patricians! This class of abuses led to the repeated alteration by law of the mode of franking. Originally the M. P. or Peer was merely required to write his own name in the corner of the envelope or cover he sent, which was enacted that they could not afterwards be written by the franker; and ultimately he was compelled to add to the address the date and the place where the letter was to be posted. Thus the law stood till the great measure of British Postal Reform was brought forward by Rowland Hill, to whom honorable commoners and noble lords reluctantly yielded up that "poor mendicant proviso," which their predecessors of the Seventeenth Century had regarded with so much scorn!

After the consignment of the English Franking System and its abuses to the tomb of the capulets, frank-collecting became quite fashionable, and for the autographs of distinguished men a handsome price was frequently paid. The frank of the Duke of Wellington occasionally sold for a guinea at auction, while that of Lord Byron often went up to two or three pounds. The two largest collections of franks in England were those of the late Mr. Upcott, of Islington, and Lord William Fitzroy.

Servants' Suits.

Mr. Murphy has introduced an excellent bill in the State Senate, giving suits for servants' wages in the District Courts a preference on the calendar—prohibiting the exaction of any costs beyond ten cents to the clerk, fifty cents to the constable, and the usual jury-fee, if the case is tried by a jury. The extent to which servants and laborers are swindled out of small sums would appear almost incredible if put in figures on paper. Five, or ten, or twenty dollars, is a very large sum for a poor man or woman, but it is a sum of which their employers may in most instances deprive them, if so disposed, with perfect impunity. The costs of proceeding for the recovery of such sums in the Justices' Courts at present, form an enormous percentage on the debt even if its recovery were certain. A dollar has to be paid at the ontset for a summons, and then the unfortunate plaintiff has to sacrifice his time, which, in most cases, means his daily bread, dancing attendance at Court until the cause is reached. If he is so lucky as to be able to prove his case, or get a judgment, he is three dollars out of pocket before the constable proceeds to levy, and then he may find at the close that there is nothing that can be levied on. The servant may, for instance, have been hired by the husband, and have served the whole family faithfully, and yet may find, on taking out execution, that the whole property is vested in the lady, who, of course, is not liable for her husband's debts.

The result is that in most cases servants who are unable to procure payment of a small balance of wages, having neither time nor money to spare, let the matter rest. But the State has no business to leave them in any such slough of despond. They are, perhaps more than any other class of the community, entitled to cheap and speedy justice.

The Post-office and the Expresses.—We are again indebted to the courtesy of the Adams Express Company for New-Orleans papers received in New-York three days and a half after publication, and, of course, in advance of the mail, which may arrive here perhaps before Lent. Papers of New-Year's Day, however, reached New-York through the Post-office from New-Orleans in exactly three weeks, so that we do not wish to speak positively on the question of any possible or probable performances of the National Mail.

But we chronicle once more the fact that New-Orleans and New-York are really less than a week apart for energetic and practical private Companies, in the faint hope that it may be of some use to the few statesmen at Washington who are now thinking seriously about Postal matters, in the course of debate on the Deficiencies bill.

Musical.

The multitudinous attractions at the Academy of Music are so strangely crowded into unexpected nooks and corners of the week, and the announcements of the managers are so clamorous with the word "last,"—which should always read "first,"—that it is by no means an easy matter to keep the critical "run" of matters there. In the way of brief and hasty *résumé*, we may mention that Weber's "Freischuts,"—ever an unwelcome work with the American public,—was given on Friday to a house mainly composed of Germans. A great deal of excellent commendation has at various times been bestowed on this work, and so far as relates to orchestration, and occasional choral *morceaux*, not undeservedly. It is remarkable in some of these respects. But the vitality of an opera depends simply and purely on its adaptability to the voice of singers, and on a sufficiency of purely vocal themes. Here and there in "Der Freischuts" are admirable bits of singable condescension, but the bulk of the music is vocally impossible; a collection of passages that degenerate naturally into screams, and, however well executed, provoke uneasiness. For these reasons—and for the additional one that it is difficult to decide which are the dullest, the original German dialogues which connect the pieces, or the intermediate recitatives of Hector Berlioz, which leave them centuries apart—the opera enjoys but little popularity out of Germany. All the leading artists on Friday were good, Colson, Stigelli and Junca. Owing to their exertions, there is a prospect of an early repetition.

Saturday morning was devoted, first, to the final rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society; then to the Patti Matinée, ("Puritani,") and, lastly, to the third regular concert of the Philharmonic. As if this was not enough, the Academy was opened yesterday, and Rossini's "Stabet Mater" given at popular prices. Patti's Matinée was a success of the first water, and will, of course, be repeated.

The concert of the Philharmonic Society attracted a magnificent attendance, and the programme contained a greater share of variety than usual. Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 4, in A, was interpreted with distinctness and delicacy by the Society. The lugubrious andante, with its superbly marked bass, was *encored*; the other movements elicited applause, but the work becomes tedious after the scherzo—displaying workmanship rather than invention. Schumann's descriptive overture to Byron's poem "Manfred" (how descriptive we should like to know) opened the second part with glamour, and a festival overture by Lachner closed it in haste. The first work was played well; the second, a mere scramble to catch the cars.

Mr. S. B. Mills, the pianist, was the solo instrumentalist of the occasion. From an inexhaustible *repertoire* of classical music he selected two movements of Moscheles's concerto in G minor, and a fantasia in F minor by Chopin. Moscheles's music strikes the happy medium between the decorous gravity of the old masters and the happy elasticity of the new ones. It is solid and healthy, yet brilliant and captivating. This particular concerto is well appreciated in Germany, especially in Leipsic, where Mr. Mills has had the satisfaction of playing it under the direction of the composer himself. It is superfluous to say that in the many complicated passages of the work, Mr. Mills was faultlessly certain and perfect. Technical skill can scarcely be carried to greater perfection. Chopin's Fantasia was also played with remarkable strength and roundness. There are lovely episodes and poetic vagaries in it which demand exquisite delicacy of appreciation to detect and lay bare. Under Mr. Mills' hands a grand piano—one of Steinway's "overstrung" was used (about which such an astonishingly free and easy war has been waged of late,)—ceases to be a mere machine. It breathes into the soul of an audience, and animates it with the strangest delights. Mr. Mills was heartily applauded, and in response to a general *encore* played a pleasing arrangement of a popular Welsh melody, with variations.

Mad. Colson was announced as the vocalist of the evening, but at the last moment an apology was made. The lady was sick, and Mr. Stigelli, the favorite tenor, would take her place. The change appeared to be eminently to the satisfaction of the subscribers, who applauded vehemently, and compelled Signor Stigelli to sing four songs instead of two, and these nearly all one after another. Beethoven's "Adelaide," the "Tear," by Stigelli, and two *morceaux* by Schubert, were the worthy stepping stones to this favor. The public is evidently aware of the fact that Stigelli is one of the finest concert singers we have ever had here.

The Post-Office Abolition Bill in the Senate.

A Platform for the Charleston Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 12.

The Democratic Senators were in caucus yesterday. Six hours were spent in the effort to establish, in advance, a Territorial platform for the Charleston Convention. The discussion on the resolutions of Senators Brown and Davis became very spirited. They were the same as were introduced into the Senate some days ago. The object of Gov. Brown in introducing his resolution in the Senate, was mainly to expose the hypocrisy of Fitch and others who pretended to take ground against Mr. Douglas. A vote on these resolutions will show that Mr. Fitch stands on the Douglas Platform. Gen. Davis, suspecting that his colleague was getting on rather fast, followed suit with his six resolutions, to all of which, with slight modifications, Mr. Douglas himself will heartily subscribe.

Mr. Douglas' speech in caucus yesterday was highly conciliatory, and gave great satisfaction to Southern Senators. He said he would support the Charleston nomination, whoever might be the nominee, or whatever might be the platform adopted.

Senators Fitzpatrick, Chesnut and others expressed their gratification at his remarks. Mr. Toombs made a violent harangue, and urged the necessity of purging the party of unsound Northern Democrats. Other Senators thought purging was hardly the proper treatment at this particular crisis, if the Democracy hoped to win in November.

Gen. Davis made an able but violent denunciation against Squatter Sovereignty, but without harmonizing in the slightest degree the conflicting views of Senators.

Mr. Toombs said he doubted not a platform could be constructed, even on the Territorial policy, on which all could stand without doing violence to individual opinions, and a Committee of five Senators was appointed, to which were referred all the resolutions, with instructions to prepare and report a new series, for which all Democrats can vote. The Committee will be appointed by Mr. Bayly, who officiated as Chairman of the caucus, and it may be that the platform of the Charleston Convention will be settled in advance, and to the satisfaction of the entire party. Such seems to be the impression to-night, and that Mr. Douglas will be the nominee.

The silly story about the Douglas men being here with sixty thousand dollars, to influence the Charleston nomination, is a malicious fabrication.

The Republicans hope to elect a Printer to-morrow, on first ballot, should the Post-Office bill be disposed of.

Q.

From the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 11.

Senator Wilson leaves this afternoon for Massachusetts, having been called thither in consequence of the death of his father.

Mr. Benj. Perley Poore has been appointed Clerk to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Many contradictory stories are in circulation respecting the assault made by Mr. Edmundson, of Virginia, on Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, yesterday, but the facts are believed to be that Edmundson, meeting Hickman in the Capitol grounds, deliberately cut a small fr switch and applied it to Mr. Hickman's face, denouncing him at the same time as a coward and slanderer. Messrs. Ranneridge and Keitt, who were in company with Mr. Edmundson, prevented further proceedings. The alleged cause of attack is certain late speeches of Mr. Hickman, in which he was understood as taunting Virginia for want of spirit and manhood.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 11.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Rep.,) presented the memorial of William A. Howard, of Michigan, contesting Mr. Cooper's seat.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, (Dem.,) was excused from service as a member of the Committee

however, had never thought this should necessarily be so. The proposition proceeded upon the assumption that there was no portion of the people of the United States who derived benefit from the operations of that Department except those who received letters and newspapers by mail, and who paid for the benefit thus received. But this was a great mistake. There were thousands of men, cultivators and laborers, who never received a letter in their lives, and who never subscribed to a newspaper, and who could not read either if they did. These men learn, nevertheless, through the working of the Post-office, many things of great advantage to them. They learn from their neighbors the market prices, and the rate of labor, and where labor is wanted. The farmer, the laborer, the mechanic and the merchant, and all classes of the community, each in his own way, are made acquainted with what passes in the great world beyond them, through means of the Post-office, and thus all are benefited. The Post-office is the great diffuser of knowledge, and they would be opposed to the instruction of the people who would attempt to lessen its usefulness. They might as well expect the courts of law to be self-sustaining, as to suppose that the Post-office Department could be sustained by those alone who received letters and newspapers by mail. He looked upon the attempt to abolish the franking privilege as subversive of the first principles of instruction, and as subversive of the principles upon which the Government was established. This was not a monarchy, nor an oligarchy, but it was a popular Government, sustained by popular opinion. The Government was ruled and controlled by the people, and how could the people discharge the great trust they held if their representatives here kept them in ignorance of the action of the Executive Government? The practice of franking and sending important documents to their constituents was not so extensive a matter after all. For instance, supposing that the cost of printing one copy of the President's Message amounted to five thousand dollars, a second copy would cost only twenty cents more, and again a third copy would cost only forty cents additional, and so on. He was opposed to overdoing the work, but a medium ought to be observed. He was opposed to amendments proposed in this way, not only because the Senate's amendments did not come before them in a proper manner, but also because he objected to the theory of the projected change. He did not believe the franking privilege involved so great an expense as was stated. It was said that it cost a million dollars; but by abolishing the franking privilege would the Government save that amount? He was convinced that they would not. One great evil they would cause by abolishing the franking privilege, for, whatever errors might be committed here, you take it out of the power of the people to correct them by cutting off communication between the people and their representatives, by refusing to furnish them with official documents. For these reasons he was opposed to the amendments proposed by the Senate.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, (Dem.,) advocated the giving out the printing of the Post-office blanks by contract.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said it was a mistake that seventy per centum would be saved, but about thirty would be.

Mr. Cobb replied that that was worth saving. He also advocated the abolition of the franking privilege. The good in the system was not equal to the evils.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, (Rep.,) concurred in the views taken by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Millson,) and, like that gentleman, felt it obligatory upon him, thus early in the session, to prevent, if possible, this vile practice of incorporating independent legislation upon appropriation bills.

Mr. Bonnett, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) asked what rule did they violate by adopting amendments of this kind?

Mr. Stanton—Appropriation bills are indispensable to the carrying on of the Government. Without them they could not move, and the public service would be brought to a dead lock. Every member upon that floor was imperatively obliged to vote so as not to defeat the purposes of a bill. He held it as a great injustice, and calculated to lead to hasty and ruinous legislation, to incorporate a motion of great importance to an appropriation bill, in the last hours of a session, and compel them to stop the wheels of Government or to acquiesce in measures which they believed to be destructive of the public welfare. Now, the House had recognized the soundness of this principle, by adopting a rule which prohibits the introduction of any amendment to an appropriation bill which proposed to change any existing laws. That rule was founded on common sense, and recommended itself to the House. He submitted, therefore, that the House could not, with a proper regard to its own dignity and privileges, permit a rule to remain unrepealed among those which regulated the business of the House, and by which they originate appropriation bills, and which at the same time recognized the right of the Senate to incorporate general legislation upon such bills, and to demand of them that they should adopt them, regardless of the time and manner of their introduction.

Mr. Burnett was not aware of the existence of such a rule. The eighty-first rule did not forbid any action of this kind.

Mr. Stanton—The position was this. There were a great many measures of legislation pressing upon the country, such as the Pacific Railroad, the increase of the Army and Navy, and others of a like important character, that it was most desirable to take up at once; but was it proper, or was it fair, that they should be required to vote for a measure of independent legislation tacked on by the Senate, under penalty of stopping the wheels of Government? Now, here was a bill which the emergencies of the public service required to be passed at once. There were housands of public creditors awaiting the action of the House, demanding their just dues, while they were stopped by the action of the Senate, and compelled to discuss the propriety of abolishing the franking privilege—a subject which required deep consideration, for it was one of great interest. It was one which every member in the House ought to have an opportunity afforded of expressing an opinion on in debate. And here they had it first submitted to them in conjunction with the Appropriation bill, which they were all anxious to see passed at once. Under these circumstances he was opposed to the amendments proposed by the Senate.

Mr. Sherman said the Senate amendment providing for the printing of the Post-office blanks by contract was one which ought to be adopted in an independent law, and all the members of the Committee of Ways and Means were in favor of such legislation; but they were opposed to its incorporation in an appropriation bill to carry out an existing law. No new legislation should be inserted therein. Such a practice had been growing up for a few years past, and the committee want to put a stop to it. He would therefore recommend that the House non-concur in the amendment.

Mr. Phelps, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) said Mr. Sherman had correctly stated the opinion of the committee, but he differed from its action, and was willing to concur in the amendment, under protest. It was a measure of reform, and seventy per cent. would by it be saved to the Government.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, (Rep.,) expressed the hope that the House concur in the amendment.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, (American,) said: With regard to the two amendments sent up from the Senate, he looked upon one of them as eminently proper. With regard to the franking question, there was unquestionably a great difference of opinion, but for himself he was in favor of the amendment for abolishing that privilege. He believed it was the principal source of a thousand evils, besides that of overloading the mails with useless and unnecessary matter. He believed that if this Government was to be overthrown or undermined it would be by the corruption which arises from the enormous expenses. He believed that, instead of the carrying on of the Government costing eighty millions per annum, it ought to be carried on for half that sum. He believed that half of the money spent by the Government in printing and other jobs of a like nature was used as electioneering fodder. He was convinced that if the franking privilege was abolished there would be just as many public papers and official documents disseminated through the country as there were at the present moment. He hoped the House would stand by the Committee in this matter, and adopt the amendments.

Mr. Boocock, of Virginia, (Dem.,) was in favor of the action of the Senate in this matter, and he hoped the House would not hesitate in adopting the amendments proposed. The franking privilege he had long desired to see abolished.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, was in favor of the amendments.

Mr. Garnett spoke in favor of the amendments.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Dem.,) was decidedly opposed to the amendment for the abolition of the franking privilege.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, that the Committee now rise, tellers were ordered, and the motion was carried.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported progress. No resolution come to.

Mr. Sherman moved that the House again resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the purpose of resuming the debate upon the Senate's amendments of the Appropriation bill, and that the members be confined to five minute speeches.

This was agreed to, Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) acting as Chairman.

Several members addressed the Committee, some in favor and some in opposition to the amendments, and at 4:20 P. M. the Committee rose and the House resumed.

The Chairman reported nothing done.

The House then adjourned.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT BOSTON.

THE ETNA AT THIS PORT.

Additional Particulars of Foreign News.

The Royal mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 28th ult., *via* Queenstown and Halifax, arrived at Boston at 12½ P. M. yesterday. Her mails were dispatched in the evening, and will be due at New-York at an early hour this morning.

The screw steamer *Etna* from Liverpool, with advices of the 28th ult., (the same as by the *Canada*,) reached this port last evening. The following additional news by the former vessel was forwarded from Halifax, and appeared in our evening edition of Saturday:

The remains of Capt. Harrison were removed from Southampton on the 26th amidst every demonstation of respect. Bells were tolled, minute guns fired and the shops closed. The procession was headed by the officers and crew of the *Great Eastern*. The American Consul was among the large number who took part in it. The corpse reached Liverpool on the morning of the 27th, and was interred in St. James' Cemetery in that city, in the presence of an immense crowd. Many shops along the route were partially closed, and all flags were at half-mast. Among the pall-bearers were Capts. Judkins, Lang and others of the Cunard Steamship Company. A meeting of Capt. Harrison's friends was to be held in London for the purpose of recording their sympathy for his bereaved family.

The Official Board of Trade Report on the loss of the steamship *Indian* has been published. The commander, Capt. Smith, is exculpated, but the mate is blamed for not stopping the ship when danger was apparent.

FRANCE.

M. Thouvenel had assumed office as Minister of Foreign Affairs. On the 24th he issued a circular to the various ambassadors, pledging his best efforts to maintain and consolidate the existing friendly relations.

The commercial treaty between France and England continued to attract attention and speculation. The *Constitutionnel* publishes several articles of the treaty, as the following:

"On and after 1st July next, the import duties on cotton-wool will be suppressed. English coal and coke will be subjected to the same duty as in Belgium. After October next a duty of 7 francs will be substituted for the actual duty on iron. From December next duties on machinery will be diminished. From January, 1861, the sugar duty will be reduced. From June '61, prohibitions of the importations of threads and hemp will be replaced by a duty not exceeding 30 per cent.; and from October '61, all remaining prohibitions will be abolished."

The advantages granted to France will be stated shortly.

Some French journals report that the duty on French wines imported into England will be only two pence per bottle, or one shilling instead of five shillings and nine pence per gallon, and that silk will be admitted free.

The project for the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France was being openly alluded to by French semi-official journals, as an almost accomplished fact.

The Bourse was inactive and dull. Rentes closed on the 27th at 68f. 50c.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The latest dispatches from the seat of war say that the Moors had attacked the advanced redoubt of the Spaniards on the Tetuan River, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

ITALY.

The *Independent* of Turin, Count Cavour's organ, says nothing now opposes the Prince Carignano's assumption of the Regency.

The Marquis of Massano D'Azeglio is appointed Governor of Milan.

Ratazzi has left for Nice.

PRUSSIA.

The statement that Prussia had assented to the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France is denied in reliable quarters.

TURKEY.

Sir Henry Bulwer had ordered the British Consul in Rodoste to break off official relations with the authorities.

INDIA.

A telegram from Bombay to the 10th January states that the Waghars had been severely beaten by Maj. Nonry's forces. Twelve thousand Europeans and eight thousand Sepoys were preparing for China.

The Commercial news was not telegraphed.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne telegrams are to Dec. 10. The Victoria Parliament met on the 29th November.

The financial statement of the Government shows considerable retrenchment.

The Geelong Railway had been purchased by Government.

A mercantile panic prevailed and many failures were reported, among them W. P. Tennant King and W. & G. Polebrook. The Banks were very stringent in making advances. The warehouses were overstocked.

The Parliament of New South Wales were assembled at Sydney. The Ministers' budget proposes a subsidy for a telegraph to Europe.

THE TORNADO.

Extended Ravages—Damage to Property and Loss of Life.

Reports come to us from Boston and Philadelphia, as well as from the interior of this State, of the extended destruction caused by the gale of Friday.

ALONG THE HUDSON.

Along the Hudson River much damage was done; to what extent, however, cannot at present be accurately estimated.

The extensive greenhouse and nursery of Dr. Grant, at Peekskill, was demolished, and a large part of his valuable collection of trees and plants were damaged. His loss is estimated at $20,000.

A bridge at Amesville, worth $3.000, was destroyed, and several private dwellings had roofs blown away, or the premises demolished. The roof on the station at Verplanck's was torn off, and several sheds destroyed.

The Gregory House, at Lake Mahopac, is in ruins. The house was new, and would have been completed in a few weeks. At Tarrytown and Sing Sing there were many valuable trees, and a large number of out-buildings, piazzas, cupolas, &c., ruined.

At Yonkers a large chimney fell upon the roof of St. Paul's Church, breaking it in. The look-out on the Seminary was carried away, and roofs were stript of their tin coverings, and signs and out-buildings were prostrated.

The same effects were experienced, in a greater or less degree, in every town and village along the Hudson. The water being nearly all forced out of the river by the strong northwest gale, the flats were laid bare for a long distance from the shore line. The river was never known to be so low. The river has frozen over again for a long distance above the point where it had been opened by the previous mild weather, and large quantities of floating ice are visible.

REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH AND EAST.

At Philadelphia, the retort-house of the Point Breeze Gas-works was leveled to the ground, and two lives were lost. The *Ledger* says:

There were five men in the building at the time of its destruction, and three of them, named John Boyle, David Hemphill and Henry Connelly, escaped without injury, in consequence of their being near the retorts, which prevented the walls and roof from falling upon them. Hart and McClain started to run as soon as they discovered that the building was tumbling down, but were caught by the falling of the north wall, and crushed in a most shocking manner, one of them being so much disfigured that it was with difficulty that his friends could recognize him. Several men had just started towards the building for the purpose of going to work, but before reaching it a heavy gust of wind struck the north wall, and, according to their statement, it was literally pushed in, taking the roof with it, and thus forcing the south wall to fall outwards, making a complete wreck of the building, with the exception of the two gable ends, these being but slightly damaged. The retorts are also injured, but not to any great extent. The iron girders, &c., which supported the roof, are bent in every conceivable shape, while the whole mass of stone, slate, &c., presents one of the most complete wrecks we ever saw, and vividly exhibits the powerful effects of the storm in this locality. The loss of the Gas Company will amount to about $50,000."

In Norwalk, Conn., the new Methodist Church was completely demolished. It was nearly finished, and ready for the plasterers. It was a fine edifice, erected at a heavy expense, and the loss falls heavily on the society and the contractors. F. St. John Lockwood's new four-story brick building was partially blown down, and the walls that still stand are much injured. Several stores were moved from their foundations, and the proprietors closed them. The chimney on the Union School-house was blown down; so was the pole and signal on the railroad bridge.

The New-Haven *Journal* says:

"A number of vessels which put into our harbor for safety, were tossed to and fro by the violence of the gale, which caused a tremendous sea and came near swamping some of them at their anchorage. The brig *Eugene A. Reed*, (of Hartford,) from Cardenas, came into the harbor in the heighth of the gale and obtained a safe anchorage in the cove, but was unable to get up to the wharf, where she is to discharge her cargo. The roof of the small freight house belonging to Valley City Transportation Company, on Long Wharf, was blown off."

The U. S. steam-frigate *Mississippi*, lying at the wharf of the Navy-yard at Charlestown, parted her fasts and drifted on to the *Colorado*, doing no damage, however. As there was a prospect or her paying a visit to East Boston, anchors were immediately got out, and she was finally got back to the wharf.

At Manchester, N. H., the effects of the wind were quite general and severe. The roof of the gas works was blown off, and that of the large and valuable depôt of the Concord Railroad started. Several chimneys were blown down, in some instances doing considerable damage.

The Murder of the Custom-House Watchman.

NO CLUE TO THE PERPETRATOR—CONFLICTING THEORIES—POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

The circumstances attending the death of Mr. William S. Tuers, a night-watchman in the Customs' Department, who was found dead in State-street on Friday night, are still enveloped in mystery. Deceased was seen a few minutes before 11 o'clock, in company with a female, passing down Broadway on the left-hand side, nearly opposite Morris-street. Mr. Charles Copping, also a Custom-house watchman, residing at No. 53 Lispenard-street, who observed them, says that he was on his way to the Barge-office to report for duty at the time, and as they walked at a slow pace he overtook and passed them. He had, however, not been in the office more than five minutes when word was brought that Mr. Tuers had been found murdered.

Officer McLaughlin, of the First Ward Police, who resides in State-street, within a few doors of the place where the deceased was found, states that he was going up State-street, from Whitehall, on his way home, at about 10 minutes past 11 o'clock, and when opposite No. 14 he discovered the body of a man lying on the sidewalk with his face downward, his arms outstretched, and his hat a few feet in front of him. Supposing that the man was intoxicated, he stopped to assist him to the Station-house. At this moment he observed a person skulking, as he thought, behind an angle of the house, and he interrogated him as to his business. The man, who proved to be Thomas Dowling, the keeper of a cellar at No. 10 State-street, which is said to be the resort of very bad characters, made a reply which the officer deemed satisfactory, and he was requested by the latter to assist in carrying the supposed drunken man into the Station-house of the Harbor Police, at the corner of Whitehall-street. Dowling at first refused, not knowing McLaughlin, who was in citizens' dress, to be a policeman, and said he would have nothing to do with the man. At this juncture John Grady, a young man residing at No. 10 Pearl-street, came up, and after parleying for a while McLaughlin finally induced them to help carry deceased into the Police Station. The body was then quite warm, but an examination showed that life was extinct. Dr. Andrews was sent for and soon came in and pronounced the man to be dead. Information of the murder was immediately sent to the Station-house in Old-slip, whence, Mr. Tuer's name having been ascertained, it was telegraphed to the Seventh Ward Police, who conveyed the sad intelligence to the family of deceased, residing at No. 225 Monroe-street.

Meantime, Dowling and Grady had been taken into custody on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder. Both, however, denied any knowledge of the matter. Dowling stated that he had been playing cards in his place with a number of acquaintances all the evening, and gave an excuse for being found in the angle of the building, which investigation did not verify. Some blood spots were also discernible on Dowling's overcoat, but these he accounted for by saying that he was terribly beaten about two months ago in a fight, at which time the garment in question was saturated with blood, and showed a scar on his lip and another on his eye as evidence of the fact. Grady said that he and two friends were passing through State-street from Whitehall on their way home. They saw deceased lying on the walk, and believed him to be drunk. At first they were inclined to get him upon his feet, but thinking that if he had been robbed they would be liable to suspicion, they passed on. On reaching home he related the matter to his mother. She said it was a shame to leave a man out, even though he was drunk, on so cold a night, and bade him return and call a policeman. He went out for that purpose, and found that the man had already been discovered by an officer. It was deemed advisable, however, to hold the men to await the Coroner's investigation. Subsequently two lads named James Mead and Wm. Cunningham, both of whom had been playing cards in Dowling's place, came into the Station-house to inquire for the prisoner, and they, too, were detained as witnesses. On Saturday morning all these parties were closely questioned by Coroner Jackman as to their knowledge of the matter, but he did not think the evidence sufficiently strong against them to warrant their detention, and accordingly discharged them, first making them promise to appear as witnesses at the inquest to be held to-day.

It was at first believed that robbery had been the motive for committing the murder, as the watch and chain of the deceased were missing. It was subsequently ascertained that these he had left at home, and all the money ($4 25) that he was known to have about him was found in his pockets. If robbery prompted the act, the thieves must have become alarmed at the sound of Officer McLaughlin's footsteps, and left without having had time to accomplish their purpose. The fact that the overcoat of deceased was found unbuttoned in such severe weather adds strength to this suspicion.

Another theory is, that revenge was the probable motive. Deceased acted as roundsman in the Custom-house night watch. This office has been recently created, and it was the duty of Mr. Tuers to visit the watchmen and report should there be any dereliction of duty on their part. It is said that his faithfulness in this respect has excited the ill-feeling of those whose remissness he has reported, and that he has been threatened with personal violence by those who have been either reprimanded or discharged through his instrumentality. This, however, is but rumor, and Surveyor Hart, under whose direction this watch is, as well as Capt. Ackerman, who commands the force, emphatically denies that there is any truth in it. They assert that no person has been reported by the deceased, nor has any one been discharged through his agency.

Capt. Silvey is making extraordinary exertions to solve the mystery that enshrouds the case. The woman alleged to have been with the deceased shortly before his death has been traced to the corner of First-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, beyond which no clue to her whereabouts has been as yet obtained.

Coroner Jackman summoned a jury on Saturday, who, having viewed the body, postponed further proceedings until 10 o'clock this morning, when an investigation will take place at the Seventh Ward Station-house. Drs. Beach and Weltze made a *post mortem* examination of the body. Externally a small abrasion was discovered on the forehead, one inch above the left eyebrow. Three other distinct abrasions were discovered on the nose, and the ethmoyd bone was found broken. There were no other external marks of violence. On removing the scalp, considerable ecchymosis was discovered over the region of the right parietal bone. On opening the cranium a large amount of blood was found upon the posterior portion of the right hemisphere of the brain, producing compression. The skull revealed no fracture. The lungs were found somewhat congested, the heart somewhat hypertrophied and fatty. The liver, stomach and kidneys were also slightly congested. In their opinion, death resulted from compression of the brain produced by a blow on the back of the head. The blow must have been given from behind with some blunt instrument, but it would not seem that he had been struck more than once.

Deceased was a married man, about 46 years of age, and has left a widow and seven children. He is represented as having had many friends. He took an active part in the politics of the Seventh Ward, and held the office of School Trustee at the time of his death.

The Irrepressible Conflict Again—Attempt to Lynch a Pennsylvanian.

From the Pittsburg Evening Chronicle.

Great excitement was occasioned in the western part of Washington County, a few days ago, by the attempt on the part of a number of citizens of Marshall County, Va., to hang a young man named Albert Patterson, of West Finley township, Washington County, for giving too free an expression of his sentiments on John Brown and Gov. Wise. It appears that Patterson had been invited to a wood-chopping in the village of West Union, in Marshall County, Va., just over the Pennsylvania line. In the course of the evening, among other topics of conversation, the Harper's Ferry raid was introduced, Mr. Patterson remarking, in that connection, that he considered "Old Brown a fool, and Gov. Wise no better." At this the young Virginians present became greatly enraged, declaring vengeance against him for his treasonable declaration, and calling out, "Let's hang him," &c. Accordingly three of them seized hold of him, and throwing a rope around his neck, were, to all appearances, about to put their threats into execution; but, fortunately for Mr. Patterson, just at the moment a couple of young men from the Pennsylvania side of the line were passing on their way to singing school, in the immediate vicinity, and hearing the struggle, rushed into the house and relieved him. Had this timely assistance not been afforded, there is no telling what might have been the result, as Mr. F., when released from his assailants, had already been choked until he was black in the face. When the occurrence was mentioned at the singing-school, which was only at the other end of the village, it gave rise to a considerable excitement, and a number of West Finley boys—neighbors of Mr. Patterson, who is a peaceable and inoffensive young man—being present, it was with some difficulty they were prevented from taking summary vengeance upon the perpetrators of this dastardly outrage. Fortunately, however, prudent counsels prevailed, and, in all probability, a sanguinary conflict was in this way prevented.

The Portland (Me.,) *Advertiser*, says: In glancing at the valuations of the various towns, cities and counties, and comparing them with the valuations of 1850, we are struck with the very marked and decisive progress which our State has made within the past ten years. The total valuation in 1850 was $98,242,254. In 1860, it is $162,472,914.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
No. 2 sewing machines..... $125
No. 1 sewing machines..... 95
The family sewing machine, A..... 75
The family sewing machine..... 50
Hemming gauges..... 4
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Important to Tailors and Others.
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York.
NO. 183 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.,
Give notice
That they are now prepared to make sales of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Either at the residences of parties breaking up housekeeping, or at their spacious salesrooms, No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Peremptory Sale
AT GENIN'S HAT STORE.
THIS ENTIRE STOCK OF GENTS' HATS,
BOYS' AND GENTS' SOFT HATS,
GENTS' AND BOYS' CAPS,
GENTS' FUR COLLARS,
GENTS' FUR GLOVES,
GENTS' FUR CAPS,
Is now selling off at reduced prices to close the concern.
GENIN'S HAT STORE,
No. 507 Broadway.

Great Fire in Fulton and Ann-streets.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860.
Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.
Gentlemen: The printing establishment, No. 113 Fulton-st. and No. 46 Ann-st., occupied by ourselves and Robert Bonner, of the *New-York Ledger*, was yesterday morning consumed by fire; the stock of both concerns was totally destroyed. Our books, papers, and some hundreds of dollars in bank-bills, were in one of your Champion Safes, and, after being exposed for 30 hours to the fiery ordeal, has delivered up its contents without the loss of a single dollar. Experience teaches us we want no other safe but yours.
WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS.

$1,000 Reward will be paid to any person that can show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall, New-York.

N E W N E W N E W
And Important Invention in Photographing—24 Likenesses for $1, by HOLMES' U. S. Patent invention, the Double Camera, No. 315 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
Useful in every house. For sale everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

MARRIED.

Hoffman—Bradstreet.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Francis S. Hoffman to Mary G., daughter of John M. Bradstreet, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Brownlee.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 10, Rev. Wm. C. Brownlee, D. D., senior pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Middle Dutch Church, Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock precisely.

Judah.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 11, Elizabeth Judah, widow of Benjamin S. Judah, deceased, aged 75 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 12 o'clock on Monday, Feb. 13, from her late residence, No. 126 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., without further invitation.

D'Abranches.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 11, Georgia Garcia d'Abranches, only child of J. A. and Georgia d'Á branches, aged 5 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, from Grace Church, Broadway, without further invitation.

Bowen.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 11, Alfred L., infant son of Charles W. and Virginia Bowen.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 177 Hudson-st.

Shaw.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 11, of apoplexy, George W. Shaw.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 177 West 24th-st.

Morrison.—In this City, on Sabbath evening, Feb. 12, at his residence, No. 7 Beach-st., William Morrison, in the 73d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

Drayton.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 11, Catharine Livingston, aged 7 weeks and 3 days, infant daughter of the late William S. Drayton.

Cooper.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 12, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Edward Cooper, and daughter of the late Richard Fisher.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 42 Adelphi-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Moffat.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb 11, of inflammation of the lungs, Lillian, second daughter of Dr. R. C. and E. Virginia Moffat, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 82 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

Rankin.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 12, Montgomery Rankin.

His funeral will take place at No. 66 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further invitation.

Schenck.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 10, David K. Schenck, formerly of New Jersey, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house of Mrs. Taylor, corner of Montague and Clinton sts., Brooklyn. His remains to be carried to Greenwood Cemetery.

Young.—At Bath, L. I., on Sunday, Feb. 12, Sarah, youngest child of Archibald and Mary A. Young, aged 4 years, 4 months and 20 days. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 14, at the residence of Archibald Young, Bath, L. I., at 12½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Greenwood till 12 o'clock M.

Cowan.—At Aiken, S. C., on Tuesday, Feb. 7, Mrs. John F. Cowan, aged 36 years.

Her remains will be deposited in the receiving vault at Greenwood this day, (Monday) at 11 o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 71, Feb. 11, 1860.
17, 60, 36, 75, 41, 50, 45, 29, 39, 74, 8, 42, 1.
Class No. 72, Feb. 11, 1860.
61, 27, 6, 16, 15, 67, 20, 22, 46, 18, 57, 25, 10.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 11, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

THIRTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE.
I will sell, at very low prices, SECOND-HAND SAFES OF EVERY SIZE, of the most approved makers, (many of which are almost new,) which I have taken in exchange for LILLIE'S CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON SAFES. Call and examine a large variety, at the warehouse of HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD SCALES.
FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway,
First block below the Astor House.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Seventeen and a half years in use. Of Twelve Thousand sold, 260 have been tested in accidental fires. We invite purchasers to call and examine the certificates of some of the most respectable firms in the country.
A large assortment for sale at the depôt,
NO. 40 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

RUSHTON'S
COD LIVER OIL
FOR
CONSUMPTION.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIG AND TOUPEE FACTORY removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Private hair-dyeing rooms.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR-DYEING ESTABLISHMENT removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Private entrance for Ladies.

ASTOR HOUSE.
The friends and patrons of this Hotel are respectfully solicited to give notice of their intended visits, in order to have their rooms ready on arrival.
C. A. STETSON.

OCO OR DENTAL SNUFF.
The new Parisian Dentrifice. Unequaled for its cleansing and preservative qualities. GOLDEN AND SILVER BANDED. For sale by CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., and all druggists.

VALENTINES!
COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL.
The largest and best assorted stock ever submitted to purchasers will be opened THIS DAY at
STRONG'S,
No. 98 Nassau-st.

PLANISHED TIN WARE FOR HOTELS.—A constant supply of planished Tin, Coffee and Tea Urns, chafing Dishes, Soup Tureens, Dish Covers, &c., adapted for use in hotels, boarding-houses and private families, for sale by LUCIUS HART, and 1 f 91

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER FOR FEB. 18, ready TO-DAY, at noon, contains:

1. THE LOST DEEDS—By Mrs. Anna Young. This story narrates a series of events occurring in this country and in Europe during a struggle by rival heirs for an immense estate in England. In the progress of the bitter feud one of the heirs is slain, and an attempt is made to discover the murderer by daguerreotyping the eye of the victim before it was glazed by the film of death, in the hope that, according to an alleged discovery made in Paris, the image of the last object on which his glance had rested could be transferred from the retina of the eye to the daguerreotypic plate. The experiment leads to the most astounding results.

2. LEISURE HOURS—By Edward Everett. No. 3. LORD MACAULAY—A most eloquent and instructive sketch of the life of that great man.

3. THE HOUSE OF "SARATOGA" AND GENERAL MORGAN—By John Esten Cooke.—An entertaining sketch of the "Fighting General" of the Revolution.

4. THE BRIDE OF THE OLD FRONTIER, continued. In this instalment of this graphic and powerful story, Tim Murphy shows "all whom it may concern" that he is the boy for rescuing any girl whatever from the prowling Indians or other haytheas.

5. THE LAWYER'S VALENTINE—A Humorous Poem, by John G. Saxe.

6. WHAT KATY DID—A capital story, by Mary Stanly Gibson.

7. A SCRIPTURE POEM—By N. P. Willis. Christ's Dying Thought of his Mother at the Crucifixion.

8. PREACHING AND PRACTISING—By Anna Cora Ritchie.

9. SLIDING DOWN HILL—By "One who Keeps his Eyes and Ears Open."

10. THE RETIRED POLITICIAN—A Satirical Poem. By Wm. H. Morris.

11. MALE MISCHIEF—By Fanny Fern.

12. THE FOUNDLING'S GRAVE—A Poem. By Alice Cary.

13. LOVE'S ASSERTION—A Beautiful Domestic Story.

14. SMILES AND TEARS—A Song by C. D. Stuart.

15. A LOVE STORY—A Poem, by Mary C. Ames.

16. CHESS DEPARTMENT—By Paul Morphy.

17. WIT AND WISDON—By George D. Prentice.

18. EDITORIALS.

19. CURRENT ITEMS.

20. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

And a variety of other lively and interesting reading matter.

ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.
No. 121 Nassau-st.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,
Contributes the third article of his series of
"FAMILIAR LETTERS ON SUNDAY-SCHOOLS"
TO
THE INDEPENDENT,
THIS WEEK, PUBLISHED ON THURSDAY MORNING.
These interesting, popular, and practical letters, containing the results of the experience of the most successful conductor of Sunday-Schools in this country, ought to be in the hands of every Sunday-School Superintendent, teacher and scholar, and every minister in the Protestant Church.
Dr. TYNG conducts, in person, the flourishing and famous Sunday School connected with his own church. He says:
"I have taken the entire personal superintendence myself. From the commencement of this school I have never failed to go through all the rooms and classes, and to maintain a personal inspection and oversight of the whole operation, in all its branches, and its practical details. For the last three years I have given my whole time and presence to the actual personal management of the work during the whole period of the session."
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
A NEWLY PATENTED
QUARTZ ROCK AND GRAIN MILL.
This wonderful IMPROVEMENT in grinding rock to an impalpable powder, at the rapid rate of about fifteen bushels per hour, and yielding a much larger quantity of gold and silver than any other known process, and altogether the cheapest method ever devised for reducing quartz and all other hard substances, with the smallest amount of power, is undoubtedly the greatest invention of the age.
The Rights of States in this great invention are offered for sale. Those desirous of purchasing can have an opportunity of witnessing the full, rapid, and complete operation of this Mill.
This Mill has been in operation at a large public exhibition, and thoroughly and practically demonstrated, and pronounced by the best Practical Miners at the Mines to be, without exception, the GREATEST INVENTION and IMPROVEMENT in reducing quartz ever witnessed or known, and invaluable to miners.
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GREAT CURE OF ASTHMA.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE dwelling houses are offered at private sale:
LEXINGTON-AVENUE—Near 36th-st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Near 36th St.
SECOND-AVENUE—Near 65th-st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Near 5 st-st.
[illegible]—Near 9th-av.
[illegible]—Near 9th-av.
[illegible]—Near Broadway.
[illegible]—Near 42d-st.
[illegible]—Near 52d-st.
FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Near 5th-av.
FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Near Lexington-av.
FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near Broadway.
FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near 7th-av.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Near 5th-av.
For full particulars, apply at the office of
FRANKLIN BROTHERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR UNENCUMBERED lots in New-York or Brooklyn, three brick dwelling houses, near Fulton-av., and one in City Hall, Brooklyn, all occupied, and paying 7 per cent. Price from $8,000 to $9,000. Also to exchange for a small farm, or cash for about 80 per cent of the above. Offers to exchange or sell may be addressed to E. S. H., Box No. [illegible].

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front dwelling, No. 69 Hicks-st., with gas-fixtures, hot-air pipes, 25 by 50 feet—lot 25 by 133 feet. Also: The three-story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the east side of Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts., 25 by 50 feet—lot 100 feet. These houses are built in a thorough manner, are located in an excellent neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Apply to E. S. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 60 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3 story, easement and sub-cellar brown-stone front House, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Id-place. Lots 20 feet 11½ inches by 138 feet 6½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Hopewood water, bath-rooms, marble mantles, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. S. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 60 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HANDSOME three-story house No. 99 Macdougal-st., west side, north of Bleecker-st. It is replete with every convenience, elegant parlors, three deep large bedrooms, two bathing rooms, water closets, and all conveniences for a respectable family. Will be sold low. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, or will be leased to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply for particulars, &c., to
B. L. SOLOMON, No. 369 Broadway.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—NO. 142 DUFFIELD-ST., Brooklyn, house three-story brown front, with two-story extension, range, furnace, gas, water-bath, &c., every way suited for owner's use; vines, trees, plants, &c.—$4,750. Also, three-story brick house, with extension, range, gas, &c., No. 86 Pacific-st., opposite Long Island Hospital grounds; cost to build, $4,500. Or rented, $400. Terms easy on both. R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story, basement, and sub cellar brick house, N. W. corner of 5th and South 5th sts., known as No. 1 Alder place. Has gas, bath, range, and kitchen extension; two fine churches opposite; and is one of the best sites in the District. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, foot of South 7th, corner 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE.—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four-story brown stone English basement house, with furniture if desired, all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and extra well built, with every modern convenience, south side, near 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—VIZ.: Nos. 11 and 13 Lafayette-av.; and Nos. 77, 174, 176 and 178 Fort Green-place, (late Canton-st.,) all within a few steps of the Fulton-av. cars; all choice residences—water, gas, &c. Prices: $3,500, $6,000, $7,000. Apply to WM. E. NICHOLS, (owner,) No 19 Nassau-st., New-York. Also, a neat cottage and two lots on Dean-st., near Grand-av., cheap.

FOR SALE.—TWO MANSION HOUSES, EQUIdistant from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. The view, from the restlessness of the East River to the steadier movement of the ocean craft in the Bay, the Narrows, and Lower Bay, takes in a scope of 40 miles. Newest, with every modern requirement. Principals only treated with by S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place. Terms of sale easy.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Lot 20x100, house 20x50, first-class three-story brick, high brown stone basement, finished in elegant style; Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c., in complete order, and pleasant situation. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. LENT, No. 251 Broadway, or No. 268 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

LOTS—DESIRABLE FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEment or investment, for sale by
SAMUEL EDDY & CO., 51 LIBERTY-ST.
Lots on 63d, 64th and 65th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 53d, 54th, 56th and 57th sts., near 5th-av.
Also, several lots on Broadway, between 34th and 59th sts.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND basement house, and lot No. 863 Henry-st., in perfect order and handsomely finished for owner's use, lot 20x76; can be seen between 2 and 5 P. M. Price $7,500. Terms easy. Apply to S. G. BOGERT, No. 11 South William-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day, extra built attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—TO WOOL HAT manufacturers and others. For sale or exchange, a large brick building, 73 feet 6 inches front by 116 feet 6 inches deep, with lot 66x40, dock in front of building, and steam power all complete, at Yonkers. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, Yonkers, or No. 330 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 137 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall brimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of
J. W. FIELDER.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,600, half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,208 N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, ON LEXINGton-av., southeast corner 30th-st., No. 103, a three-story brown stone front house, 21x50 feet, lot 80 feet, replete with the modern improvements and first-class finish. Inquire on the premises, or of MILLER & DEVOE, No. 291 Lexington-av. Also, two brown-stone front houses on 39th-st.

FOUR-STORY HOUSE FOR SALE—ON 44th-st., near Lafayette-place, built within the last three years, for the owner's use, in the most substantial manner; Philadelphia brick front, and contains all the modern improvements, lot extra depth. For further particulars, apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome, double, two-story cottage, firmly built, nearly new and beautifully located; an ample supply of choice fruit, berries, grapes and shrubbery; within three minutes' walk of depôt. Apply at No. 30 Broadway, third floor.

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—FOR SALE —The 4-story and basement stone-front house, No. 81 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., lot 25 feet by 90, lot 103 feet deep; house is modern, and will be sold on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN LOTS ON FIFTY-FIRST and 52d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Also, lots on Avenue A, between 18th and 19th sts.; lots on 9 h-st., near Avenue A, and lots on 17th and 14th sts., between Avenues A and B. Inquire of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, high stoop, No. 56 West 26th st.; house 20x53, lot 99.6; house in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; situated near Madison-square and Trinity. Will be sold low, and terms to suit the purchaser. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET BEtween 6th and Lexington avs., two 4-story, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 47 and 49, with all the modern improvements; hard wood stairs, and front blinds and doors of parlor story, and in every way first-class. Call and see. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON THIRTY-NINTH-ST., between Broadway and 6th-av.; distance about 100 feet east of Broadway, north side. Apply to RAYNER & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway; lowest price, $2,000 each.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKlyn. These lots are among the most desirable in the city, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BYRGEN, No. 50 Vesey-st. New-York.

FOR SALE.—12 BROOKLYN LOTS, ON QUINCY-st., 4 lots between Marcy and Tompkins-avs., and 8 lots between Throop and Bates-avs.; are unincumbered; will be sold low, on very accommodating terms, to close a concern. Apply to WM. DUMONT, 4 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE NEW-YORK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—To close an estate. The house and lot No. 129 Eldridge-st., lot 25 by 100; house 20 by 50. Inquire on the premises, or of H. F. DEVOE, No. 330 West-st.

TENTH WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE—House and lot No. 121 Orchard-st., 3 story basement, with 3-story extension, and all the modern improvements. Most complete and in good order. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 151 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-BASEment brick residence, with furniture, in 34th st., between 5th and 6th avs., all first-class, in prime order. Will be sold low if applied for immediately. DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, No. 42 Grove st.; the house is in good order, and has all the modern conveniences, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NEAR 8th-av., in one of the best locations in the City. House well built with all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order. For further particulars, address A. B., Box No. 1,786 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—NOS. 98 AND 100 WEST ELEVENTH-st., two and a half story brick houses; also No. 27 West 16th-st., four-story, first-class house. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY and marble front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Dunne st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Dunne-st.

FOR SALE.—VENBY-STREET.—THE TWO-STORy and attic brick houses and lot No. 305 Henry-st., furnished with gas and Croton water. House 25 by about 45. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, 35 Wall-st.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.—A register will be found at the office of H. L. SEYMOUR, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, for those wishing to dispose of their property by auction or private sale. No. 12 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible] dwelling houses, in the villages of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres of land, with new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy: has bathing-rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and adapted for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., editor of the Sch-av. Railroad; T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 329 Broadway, New-York; or to the subscriber, upon the premises. P. S. HORE.

FOR SALE—PARTLY IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, an unusually valuable and productive property in Westchester County, 30 miles from New-York and 1¼ from the Hudson, comprising nearly 300 acres of excellent land, a splendid mansion with all the modern improvements, large farm-house, several new cottages, commodious barns and out-buildings, hot-house, green-house, and some of the finest graperies in the State. To a gentleman fond of agricultural pursuits no more desirable property could be offered being of easy access to the City, and yielding a large revenue annually. Maps, with the descriptive particulars, may be seen at either of our offices.
SAMUEL BEMEN & CO., No. 1,073 Broadway.
DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., 9 Nassau-st. and 13 Pine.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—These lots have the most beautiful commanding view, which cannot be equalled on Manhattan Island. Upon these lots you have a view of the whole of the Bay of New-York Narrows and the Ocean; also the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and for salubrity of the air, and healthy position it cannot be excelled. Another great advantage, these lots may be reached in 35 or 40 minutes from the City of New-York. Maps can be seen of the location at the office of DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN MORRISANIA, A NEAT AND convenient two-story and attic frame house, pleasantly located on Washington-av., about five minutes' walk from the depôt. The place is in good order, with sufficient land for a garden, and has a choice assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, grape vines, currants, gooseberry and raspberry bushes; a superior well of water, but a few steps from the back door, good cistern and soft water brought into the kitchen. The house contains 8 rooms with good cellar and attic, has good closets and is in thorough repair throughout. This property will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply to Mr. THOMAS, No. 13 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A HANDSOME PROPERTY ON THE Hudson River or Long Island Sound, in exchange for the most desirable country seat in the village of Geneva, N. Y., on the banks of Seneca Lake. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO PARTIES HAVING COUNTRY RESIDences to let, either furnished or unfurnished; will please send their address, with description and terms, to W. L. SEYMOUR, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.
Four handsome Cottages, at Orange.
Farm of 22 acres, at Milburne, New Jersey.
56 acres, with large brick house, near Morristown.
Italian Villa, at Ravenswood.
12 acres on the Passaic River, 22 miles from New-York.
14 lots on 5th av., Brooklyn.
Handsome Country Seat, at Yonkers.
For particulars apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 19 Nassau st.

FOR SALE.

House and garden at Orange, N. J.	$3,200
House and garden on Bergen-st., plank road	3,700
Plot of ground on Bergen Heights	3,000
Three-story brick house in Jane st	6,000

Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Five-eighths of a mile from the depôt; house modern built 2½-stories high; in complete order, beautifully situated on Highlandsdale-av., giving a splendid view of the Hudson; the barn and poultry houses are very conveniently arranged, and in very good order; the garden is in the best order, and contains a variety of fruit trees blackberry, raspberry, gooseberry, currants, grape and other vines and plants; the house contains several articles of furniture, which can remain if desired. This place must be seen to be appreciated. For further particulars inquire of GEO. C. SMALLEY, No. 11 Wall-st., basement.

TO LET—A COUNTRY PLACE, AT NEW-Rochelle; the house is large and pleasantly situated in an extensive lawn, and well shaded; commands a fine view of the Sound; place contains about 20 acres; has a large garden, with various kinds of fruits, the location is healthy, convenient to depôt, steamboat landing, churches, &c. New-Rochelle is 50 minutes' ride from 27th-st., via New-Haven railroad; rent $1,000; would sell about 10 acres of it, very desirably located. For further particulars address D. Box No. 655, Post-office, or apply to MR. HOYT, at the New-Rochelle Depôt.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to
THOS B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, suited to all kinds of manufacturing purposes, 35 acres of land, with about 800 feet of water front, on the north shore of staten Island, a half mile from Port Richmond ferry; on the premises is a wharf, where a vessel can lay drawing 8 feet at low water; also, a large double house and out-buildings. It was formerly the residence of Dr. Harrison, and in every respect a desirable location. It will be sold in whole or part, as may be wanted. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

AN UNFURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE —Wanted to lease, for two or more years, possession to be given on or before the 1st day of April. The health of the locality must be unexceptionable, the dwelling, out buildings &c., must be first-class, having from 20 to 30 acres of land attached, all in complete order. Must be within 1½ hours of the City by railroad, and not to exceed 1½ miles from the depôt. A person having such a place will address A. B. C., Box No. 106 Times Office, stating location, description and rent.

TO RENT—A LARGE FAMILY MANSION, SURrounded by old shade trees, situated on the Sound, within one hour's ride of the City either by railroad or steamboat, with fine lawn, garden, privileges of a fine beach and the necessary out-buildings. This place, to a person fond of aquatic sports, possesses unusual advantages, and from its healthiness and its close proximity to New-York, is unsurpassed either for the gentleman of business or leisure. For terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—ABOUT THIRTY ACRES OF LAND covered with fine old trees, within one hour's ride of the City by railroad or steamboat, and situated on the shore of Long Island Sound. It is capable of being divided into several parcels, giving to each a fine water front, or taken as a whole, of making one of the most beautiful places in the State. For terms, which will be easy, address HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—THE LATE residence of John C. Smith, deceased; the house and buildings are modern, and have gas, furnace, cooking-range, &c.; the place is in complete order, has fine garden, a well of superior water, and is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. Will be sold low. Apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or O. P. LEECH, Jamaica.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE ADMINISTRATORS of WM COVERT, deceased, will sell at public auction on Feb. 15, at 12 M., on the premises, situated on the Long Island Railroad, at Westbury, half a mile from the Westbury Station, and 23 miles from New-York, containing 116 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with large and commodious dwelling and out-buildings, nearly new and in good repair. By order of
ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Surrogate of Kings County.

HOUSE AND LANDS FOR SALE IN NEWBURGH.—An excellent house, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, desirably located, thoroughly built, with stable, and all modern conveniences of water, gas and heating; all in perfect order. Grounds finely laid out, have some fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars, apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

FOR SALE, IN THE VILLAGE OF JERICHO, LONG ISLAND.—The late residence of Dr. S. S. Carll, deceased; a large double house, pleasantly situated, with every convenience attached; water led into the house, &c., and a large garden, well stocked with fruit. A good physician is needed in the village. Inquire of S. S. JACKSON, No. 113 Water-st., or of the subscriber, at Jericho. N. SPRAGUE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A country seat at Mount Vernon, with 7½ acres of ground, $3,500; a country seat at Dobbs' Ferry, $3,600, house and lease No. 31 Vandam-st; house has all modern improvements, $4,500; and a Trinity Church lease, 7 years to run; ground rent $75, and renewable for 21 years at valuation; will rent for $2,000 per year. Inquire on the premises,
DWIGHT BISHOP, No. 394 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL VILLA ON THE banks of the Hudson, 45 minutes from Chambers-st., with a splendid view of the river, surrounded by fine old shade trees. The house, which is Gothic, is very complete, containing 12 rooms, all in perfect order. Water and gas throughout. Also, good garden and carriage-house. Apply at P. H. & W. WILLIAMS' Office, No. 46 Walker-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—TWO NEW first-class houses, within 5 minutes' walk of Centre-st. Depôt; three stories high with basement and sub-cellar; 14 finished rooms in each, with all the modern improvements, gas, water, steam-pipes, water closets, speaking-tubes, marble mantels, &c. Inquire of E. B. BAKER, No. 79 Day-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE COMmanding a picturesque river view; a large and commodious house, with nearly five acres of land, well stocked with fruit. It is within an hour and twenty minutes of New-York and one mile from the depôt; nine trains each way daily. Address Box No. 161 Post office, New-Brunswick, N. J.

TO LET—IN THE TOWN OF STAMFORD, CONN., a two-story house pleasantly situated near the water side; well shaded by fruit trees, with a good garden; also, lot and barn attached; one-eighth of a mile from New-York and New-Haven depôt. Inquire of L. E. KNAPP, No. 369 Pearl-st., or CHAS. K. TAYLOR, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS residence with stable; the few-house and other out-buildings complete. A handsome garden well supplied with fruit and flowers of the best varieties. For particulars inquire of ANGELL & CO., No. 152 Chambers-st., where a view of the premises can be seen.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO SMALL houses and lots in Plainfield, N. J., pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of the railroad depôt. Unimproved property in this City or its suburbs will be taken in Exchange. Apply to C. & J. BUSSELL, No. 17 Hamersley-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A DESIrable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT on the premises, near the depôt.

COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A GENteel village residence, in perfect order, and farm of 20 acres choice fruit, &c., very low, to close an estate. Possession immediate. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

COTTAGE TO BE LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, in Tompkins-av., convenient to two ferries and commanding an extensive view of the Bay. Apply to N. L. & G. GRISWOLD, Nos. 71 and 72 South-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres of land, with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy: has bathing-rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and adapted for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., editor of the 8th-av. Railroad; T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 329 Broadway, New-York; or to the subscriber, upon the premises. P. S. HORE.

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SAMUEL BEMEN & CO., No. 1,073 Broadway.
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SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—These lots have the most beautiful commanding view, which cannot be equalled on Manhattan Island. Upon these lots you have a view of the whole of the Bay of New-York Narrows and the Ocean; also the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and for salubrity of the air, and healthy position it cannot be excelled. Another great advantage, these lots may be reached in 35 or 40 minutes from the City of New-York. Maps can be seen of the location at the office of DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

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TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET—SPACIOUS ROOMS ON HOUSTON-ST., corner of Greene-st., comprising the 2d, 4th and 5th stories of the building just erected and suitable for work shops, &c., size of each story 80x100 feet; each story is furnished with steam-engine ready for use. The above premises can be supplied with steam for heating and power. Apply at No. 810 Houston-st., corner of Greene-st. Also one store on 1st floor of above building, 80x80 feet.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. EDWARDS, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT.—HAVING A large number of applications for houses to rent, would request all that may have property to let to favor me with a call. Security or reference of the highest respectability given for the faithful performance of any trust confided to my care. WARNER PLATT, Real Estate Agent, No. 655 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hamcond-st., Bank st., West-st., and Thirteenth-av., with bulk-head and water front on the Hudson River, to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

A PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE TO LET —No. 17 St. Luke's-place (Leroy-st.) Height—basement, brown-stone front, four stories; with all the modern improvements. Can be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock. Rent $700. Apply to A. FREEMAN, No. 84 Fulton st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st, suitable for Banking, Insurance, Brokers, Lawyers, Jewelers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE YEARS, THE WHOLE upper part of the building No. 338 Broadway, known as Sperry's Clock Store. Inquire of SPERRY & CO., No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., or of HENRY HUDSON, No. 282 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST. 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining 39 ft square; 7 bedrooms; workshops for light manufacturing. No. 208 Williams and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY & Co., 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURposes, the valuable property, No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway, with immediate possession. Apply of GEO. W. FARNUM, No. 346 Broadway, or at No. 162 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—A FIRST-rate store to lease for a term of years situated in the most desirable location in Bond-st., below Union square. For particulars apply to M. S. MYERS, No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 20, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE TO LET.—A first class four-story brown-stone high stoop house, above 38th st., will be leased to a good tenant for two or three years on moderate terms. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 25 William-st. Room No. 9.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE AND GROUNDS known as the Striker Homestead, on Broadway and 96th-st. House ample and commodious, fine garden and pasturage attached, and view of the river and scenery unsurpassed. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No 66 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY AND basement brick building, 25x60, built expressly for manufacturing purposes, and within two blocks of the City Hall; also, the five-story brick store, No. 154 Water-st. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FRONT OFFICES, THIRD FLOOR, NO. 17 Wall-st. between Broadway and Broad-st., nearly opposite the Custom-House; will do for law, insurance or brokers' offices; possession given immediately. Inquire 2d floor front, on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIVE STORY NEW STORE, NO. 158 Chambers-st.; also, the two story brick house, No. 160 Lumber-st., with privilege and 2 lots on Lamson-sts. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st., to E. P. DICKIE.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—ONE-HALF of store in Broadway, in one of the best locations. Address Box No. 1218 Lower Post-office, stating the kind business it is wanted for.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, THE first-floor, 26x60, of the 5-story brick building No. 104 Centre-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET—THE northwest corner of 14th-st.; lot 26 feet front on Broadway and 75 feet on 14th-st., with a 3-story house 26 feet by 80 feet. Apply at No. 3 Union-square.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 872 BROADWAY, corner of 18th-st., suitable for any retail business. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE No. 49 Laight-st. Can be seen between the hours 10 to 12 and 3 to 4. J. W. STICKLER, Orange, N. J.

TO LET—NO. 61 BROADWAY, STORE, BASEment and cellar, 42x200. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FOUR-story store No. 349 Pearl-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the Times Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF STORE NO. 56 BEEKman-st.; offices in store No. 110 Pearl-st., corner of Old Slip. JOHN W TOWT.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR NO. 82 WALL-ST., FROM 1st of May next. Inquire of JONG & LOSEE, IN the basement; or R. EVERSON, Esq., fourth floor.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BROWN-STONE store No. 83 Murray-st., for one or more years. Apply to SALTUS & CO., No. 45 Cliff-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON MORTON-ST., north side a lot 125 feet deep by 25 feet width; very suitable for a stable. Apply by letter to ROBERT SANFORD, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—A ROOM 60x80 feet; and, also smaller rooms in the new building corner of Bank and West sts. Possession given 1st February. For particulars apply to
GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

COAL YARD TO LEASE.—THE COAL YARD on the northeast corner of 1st-av. and 21st. Also, the coal yard and buildings on the northeast corner of Gerrick and Rivington sts. Apply to
EDMUND HURRY, No. 68 William, cor. Cedar-st.

OFFICES TO LET—AT VERY LOW RATES, at No. 62 William-st., opposite the Underwriters' and Chamber of Commerce buildings. Rent from $75 to $700 for good-sized offices. Apply at Office No. 4.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL MODERN-built house in a good location, not more than 15 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Hours must be in good order, with gas and water. Rent about $800. Possession to be had about the 1st May. A good, prompt tenant may be secured by addressing, stating particulars as to location, style of house, &c., N. D., Box No. 107 Times Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE ELIGIble located above 26th st., between 4th and 7th avs., having the modern improvements. Price $7,000 to $9,000. Address R. H., Box No. 165 Times Office, with full particulars, both as regards location and price.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS —In Jersey City or Newark, a house suitable for a respectable private family; rent not over $400. Address Box No. 2,282 Post-office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COAL OIL—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST in market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 66 William-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEORGE C. DOBSON,
Making the Pupil a Proficient Player
in twelve lessons.
No. 566 Broadway,
Room No. 5, up stairs.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND PRIMARY SCHOOL,
21st st., corner of Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal. (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals. Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters heated. Feb. 6 and April 6.

AN ACCOMPLISHED FRENCH LADY, of good family, who understands English as well as her own language, wishes employment in any literary or useful line of business by which a lady can make an honorable living; anything but the onerous, ungrateful duties of a resident governess. Address, for one week, INDUSTRY AND TACT FOR BUSINESS, Box No. 145 Times Office, New-York.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH IN TWELVE LESSONS.—The subscriber being occupied in giving instruction in the French language, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, to a family residing in Madison-av., who are going to Paris, would like a few more pupils in that vicinity, on the afternoons of the same days. Address by note LOUIS GENTIL, No. 341 Pearl-st.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Nos. 52 Bowery, New-York, and 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. No class system. Each student receives separate instruction and can progress as rapidly as his enterprise and ability will permit. From Providence Transcript: "Col. PAYE'S plan of instruction is based upon a plan of instruction peculiarly easy to be acquired and impossible to be forgotten."

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 499 Broadway, keeps the largest commercial institution in New-York, and prepares gentlemen or boys for business in a short time, so that they can obtain good situations in stores, offices or banks. One $10 seat vacant. Private desks, $15. One $5

FINANCIAL.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
For the Year ending Jan. 31, 1860.

OFFICE, No. 34 BROADWAY.

Cash assets Feb. 1, 1859		$5,189,930 43
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums	$1,256,496 86	
For Interest	361,119 11	
For Annuities	28,437 00—	1,645,961 97
Total		$6,834,892 39
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$341,814 79	
Paid Additions on same	44,906 43	
Paid Surrendered Policies	70,639 97	
Paid Annuities	8,608 43	
Paid Reductions of Premiums	1,446 77	
Paid Commissions	63,966 76	
Paid Expenses, viz: Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	66,674 72	
Paid Taxes for the year	6,694 65	
Total	$569,809 54	
Add Taxes paid for the years 1857 and 1858, not properly belonging to the expenses of this year	37,431 67—	631,930 19
Cash Assets Feb 1, 1860		$6,013,855 20
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$108,454 64	
Bonds and Mortgages	5,634,354 93	
United States Stock	30,000 00	
Real Estate	91,911 04	
Due from Agents	16,634 59—	6,013,855 20
Add Interest accrued, but not due		$65,000 00
Add Deferred Premium account, estimated		135,000 00
Add Premiums collected, in hands of agents		19,661 85
Gross Assets, Feb. 1, 1860		$6,233,517 05
Net increase in cash assets		824 921 78
Amount at risk Feb. 1, 1859		$31 575 039 00
Amount issued during the year		5,343,350 00
Total		37,918,424 00
Deduct:		
Surrendered, cancelled, forfeited, expired, and dead		2 599,145 00
Amount at risk Feb. 1, 1860		35,319,279 00
Of which are for life	33,166,879 00	
Of which for short term	1,168,250 00	
Of which for Endowment—Assurances	984,150 00	—35,319,279 00
Number of Policies in force Feb 1, 1859		10,993
Number of Policies issued during year		1,721
Total		12,714
Deduct:		
Surrendered, cancelled, forfeited, expired and dead		882
Number of Policies Feb. 1, 1860		11,832
Of which are for life	11,182	
Of which for short term	359	
Of which for Endowment—Assurances	291	11,832
Net increase in policies during the year		839
Increase of Life policies	932	
Increase of Endowment	52—984	
Decrease in short time	145—	839

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston,	A. W. Bradford,	Millard Fillmore,
John V. L. Pruyn,	John M. Stuart,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Wm. Hoyt,	George S. Clark,	Hamlin Blake,
Joseph Blunt,	Sam'l E. Sproulls	David Headley,
Rob. E. McCurdy,	Sam'l M. Corne l.	Henry A. Smythe
Isaac G. Pearson,	Jacius Robinson,	Wm. V. Brady,
John R. Swift,	W. Smith Brown,	W. E. Dodge,
Wm. J. Bunker,	Richard Patrick,	George S. Coe,
William Betts,	Wm. H. Popham,	Wm. K. Strong,
John P. Yelverton,	Lycur. Edgerton,	Nathan'l Hayden,
John Wadsworth,	Ezra Wheeler,	Wm. M. Vermilye,
Alfred Edwards,	Cephas H. Norton.	John E. Develin.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MATTHEW POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 60 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Second Mortgage Bonds,
Income Bonds,
And Stock,
Bought by
H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1860. No 33 William-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

TO THE MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.—(Late Chicago Mississippi Railroad Co.)—The agreement between the different classes of Bondholders, as prepared and recommended by the Committee appointed at a meeting of Bondholders, Dec 21, 1859, and unanimously adopted, is now ready for signature, and can be found at the office of Charles Congdon, Receiver, No. 28 Cliff st. The time limited within which it may be signed will expire March 20, 1860. A sufficient number of the Bondholders have signified their assent to it, to justify the Committee in believing that there is no reasonable doubt of its being adopted, and fully carried out. The Committee appointed for that purpose will call a meeting of the subscribers to the agreement, to be held at the Metropolitan Bank, on the 31st day of March 1860 at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of appointing the Trustees or Attornies therein named, and to transact any other business proper to be done at that meeting. CHARLES CONGDON,
A. VAN HOFFMAN,
WILLIAM BEGE,
E. C. READ,
N. PECK,
} Committee.

SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, STOCK BROKERS, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.—STOCKS, BONDS and all current SECURITIES, BOUGHT and SOLD at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London Stock Exchanges, and at private sale.
Branch office, No 413 Broadway, corner of Chambers st. Collections made through READ, DREXEL, & CO., DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'s Foreign Bills from £1 upward. A. D. WILLIAMS, Agent at Beaver's Office.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 463 6th av., New-York Jan. 20, 1860.
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:
CHRISTIAN B. SAND, WASHINGTON S. WHITNEY.
U. GODFREY GUNTHER,
EUGENE S. BALLIN, JOSEPH NOBLE,
EDWARD RAGHT, JOHN D SCOTT,
HERMANN MARGUSE, JAMES HOY,
THOMAS ACHELIS, ROBT. H. ARKENBURGH.
EDWARD SCHELL,
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHRISTIAN B. SAND was unanimously elected President.
W. TITUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb 6, 1860.
ELECTION.—THE FOLLOWING NAMED PERSONS were this day elected Directors of the Irving Bank for the ensuing year:
JOHN THOMSON, JOHN ROMER,
WM. RADFORD, WALTER W. CONKLIN,
R. J. HART, DAVID B. MOSES,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
ABM. FRAZER, JOHN SHOTWELL,
ISAAC ODELL.
And for Inspectors of the next election, JOHN CASTREE, ALBERT VAN WINKLE and JOHN T. WILSON.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN THOMSON was unanimously reelected President.
DANIEL V. H. BESTHOLF, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—AT AN ELECTION held on the 13th day of February, 1860, at the Banking house, No. 400 Broadway, for fifteen Directors for the Association, the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
DAVID BANKS, Sr., AMOS WOODRUFF,
JOHN M. FERRIER, HENRY A. KERR,
DAVID CULVER, JOSEPH ROGERS,
JOSEPH R. JENNINGS, DAVID BANKS, Jr.,
CHARLES COOPER, CHARLES JENKINS,
JOHN NICHOLS, E. E. ANDERSON,
LINUS SCUDDER, ELLERY E. ANDERSON,
EDWARD C. CHAPIN, SAMUEL CANTRELL.
At a meeting of the Board held subsequently, CHAS. JENKINS, was reelected President.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—THREE Hundred thousand dollars stock of various Gas-light Companies in the United States, paying 8 to 12 per cent. dividend. JOHN B. MURRAY, Rooms of the American Gas-light Journal, Iron Buildings, No. 264 Canal-st., near Broadway.

MARINE BANK, Feb. 9, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 21st inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JANUARY FIRST, 1860.

Office, No. 151 Market-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance, per statement, Jan 1 1859		$3,001,930 91
Received Premiums in 1-60	$685,130 56	
Received for Interest, 1859	191,426 95	
Total Receipts for 1859	$876,817 53	
Paid Claims, by death	$226,354 00	
Paid Policies surrendered	25,772 28	
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c.	32,881 44	
Paid Commissions to Agents	48,039 88	
Paid Physicians' fees	5,350 78	
Paid Annuities	905 59	
Paid Dividends during the year	156,832 17	$478,156 05 $398,661 48
Net Balance January 1, 1860		$3 400,592 39

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$55,725 87	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned	2,091,881 66	
Premium Notes on Policies in force only, drawing 6 per cent. interest	1,149,151 35	
Real Estate	59,273 77	
Loans on Scrip	6,118 61	
Premiums, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission	38 431 31	
Total Assets	$3,400,582 39	
Net Accumulation Jan 1 1860		$1,400,592 39
Total Amount of Dividends paid to January 1, 1860		$1 318,349 43
Claims, by Death, paid to Jan. 1, 1860		$2,151,853 55

The new business of the Company for the year 1859 shows *an increase of sixty per cent. over that of any one of the past ten years.* The premiums received are over one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) *more* than those of 1858, while the losses are thirty eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars ($38,350) *less.*

The Directors have declared a dividend of (45) FORTY-FIVE PER CENT., and have ordered the PAYMENT of the Dividend of 1858.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVE, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, N. Y.
JOS. B. JACKSON, M. D., Med. Adviser, Newark.
Prospectuses, &c., furnished without charge.
LT. STEWART attends at the office *daily*, from 1½ to 3½ o'clock.

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-street, New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, FEB. 6, 1860.—AT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Continental Bank, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
WM. T. HOOKER, S. B. CHITTENDEN,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
DAVID LANE, ELISHA E. MORGAN,
C. F. DAMBMANN, F. C. GEBHARD,
URIAL A. MURDOCK, ASA S. PORTER,
JAMES BRYCE, JOHN D JONES,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND, HERMAN MARQUISE,
PAUL ALDEN, CHAS. STACKER.
JOHN J. AGNEW.
FOR INSPECTOR OF THE NEXT ELECTION,
THOS. TILESTON, WM. V. BRADY,
WM. STURGIS, JR.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board WM. T. HOOKER was reelected President, and CHAS. H. MARSHALL Vice-President. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, the 25th instant, at noon, for the sale to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, of $225,500 worth of the Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1858 and payable 25 years after dates. Proposals may be addressed to H. H. HUNNEWELL, Boston, and indorsed "Proposals to Trustees."
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
H. P. KIDDER,
} Trustees.
BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1860.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1857, OF the First Mortgage Bonds of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, will be paid on and after Feb 13 inst. between 12 a. m. and 1 o'clock, by WALTER L. CUTTING, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan 14 1860.
MR. WILLIAM HARMAN BROWN IS authorized to sign the name of our firm by power of attorney. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ELECTION.—THE ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth avenue Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office, 44th-st. and 6th-av., Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

ALBERT B. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.—Insurance stock and other securities at private sale. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

FOR SALE—A MORTGAGE FOR $2 500, UPON property worth four times the amount, in the City of St. Paul, Minnesota; interest, by special agreement, 10 per cent. per annum; bond man undoubted. Address MORTGAGE, Station F, New-York Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS.—THE ADVERTISER EMPLOYS TWO Traveling Agents in the Northern section of the country, and wishes to connect with their business (which is confined mostly to the Summer season) some articles of a light nature that can be sold by sample or otherwise. Parties having the right kind of goods as above, can obtain increased sales by addressing C. C., Box No. 1,762 Post-office, describing nature goods, price, &c. No Agency is wished.

REFINISHING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The proprietor of an old, well-established and paying refinishing business, wishing to retire, would sell the good-will, fixtures, (handsome tools, and all appertaining thereunto,) on liberal terms, as the reason for his retirement will be made known to purchasers. Apply to Mr. J. WAGES, No. 46 Beekman-st.

TO DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a retail drug store, in one of the most improving portions of this City, with a valuable lease of the building. Can be had at a bargain if applied for soon, or the premises will be let to any clean, genteel business. Inquire of GEO. R. HOWELL, No. 32 Park-row, or E. BAILEY, Southeast corner of 31st-st. and 6th-av.

$10.000.—A SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED in a commercial business, with unusual guarantees of profit and inconsiderable risk; first-class acceptances of an established house will answer, the advertisers having Eastern references high y satisfactory. None but principals need apply. Address S. & M., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

$2,000.—FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF the death of the proprietor, the old established wholesale liquor-store, located for the last 25 years at No. 406 Broome-st., with the stock, fixtures, and a lease of two years from May, 1860, and the good will of the present owners. Is one of the best localities in this City for a first-class bar. Apply at the store.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE—A THREE years' lease of the entire second floor in the house No. 259 Broadway; premises consist of two large rooms and two small ones, closets, &c., &c., in good order. Inquire of Prof. O. LACROIX, No. 259 Broadway, second floor, back room, from 10 to 11 A. M., or from 2 to 3 P. M.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures and good will of a drug store, located in the most central part of the City of New-Haven, Conn., are for sale; the store is one of the best in the city; terms easy, and to be made known on application to W. W. PRESCOTT or P. CROSWELL, New-Haven, Conn.

NOTICE.—OWING TO URGENT FOREIGN engagements, the subscriber desires to sell several valuable patent top inventions of his own, either entire or partial interests, consisting of life boats, skates, steering couplings steam gauge, corsets, skirt supporters, egg beaters &c. Address or call on J. P. McLEAN, Room No. 20, No. 133 Nassau-st.

HONEY.—THIS LUXURY EVERY FAMILY AND grocery can supply themselves with at a small expense, equal to genuine. Has been tested by hundreds, and now being sold daily. For receipt, inclose $1 to the address of M. O., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge apply personally, or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Barling-slip.

5,000 TONS FORGE PIG IRON OF A superior quality for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY, No. 46 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 93 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead &c. Hope Cut Nails &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 93 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN PETER GIEGEN and AUGUST COHRS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Said PETER GIEGEN is to receive all dues and pay all the debts of said house, No. 135 Water-st., cor. of Pine, New-York.
PETER GIEGEN,
AUGUST COHRS.

THE PARTNERSHIP FIRM OF HALL & DENTON has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr Peter Hall will settle up the affairs of said partnership. PETER HALL,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1860. SEAMAN DENTON.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st Station, New-York as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 2:30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M. from White-st Depôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M. from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Millerton 3 P. M., from 26th-st Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M., 4:5? P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M. express train.
The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:5 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 1:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MYSTIC, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., and 6 P. M. connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 25 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M. and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.
Leave Boston, from depôt of Boston and Providence Railroad at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New York at 7:30 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Newburgh Express at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn (or Greenpoint at 10 A. M.; Yaphank 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leave foot of Cortlandt st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3:40 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 7 A. M., and Piermont 6:45, 8 A. M., and 2:16 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Schralenburg, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 9 and 11 A. M.; and 6 P. M.; fare $3. 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No 67 Wall-st., Feb 8, 1860.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand. This Company, with a cash capital of $200,000, and a surplus of $104,018, Jan 1, 1860, continues to insure against fire on the usual terms.
JONATHAN D. STARR, President.
L. G. IRVING, Secretary.
P. NOTMAN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at its office, in the City of New-York, on and after the 16th of February, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK FEB 1st, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of three and a-half per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 13th inst inclusive,
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK FEB. 1, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING, 31 WALL-ST. NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared their semi annual dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, is this day declared, payable on MONDAY, 13th February, prox.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

MARINE BANK, Feb. 3 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after Monday the 13th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until the 14th inst.
J. C. BEACH, Cash'r.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Six per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary

ST NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE No. 10 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Feb 8, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1. R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—CATHARINE FRENCH against JOSEPH C. HOLMES.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not sec.)—to the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No 61 Wall-street in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand seven hundred and seven dollars and thirty-six cents, with interest from the 9th day of November, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 21, 1859. S. M. RAYMOND, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 61 Wall-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, on the 5th day of January, 1860.
RAYMOND & KNOX,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
j9-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s12-law6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH F. CONKLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 110 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York Jan. 7, 1860.
ja9 law6mM* SAML. D. ADDISON, Executor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of JANE WILLIAMS, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present the same at the residence of either of the subscribers on or before the 10th of July next.—Dated New York, Jan. 7, 1860.
VINCENT W. BATE, No. 835 Broadway,
THOMAS UTTER, No. 61 Barrow-st.,
Executors.
ja9 law6mM*

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superb goods at moderate prices both in Enameled and solid Walnut Suites. Also, Paillasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 262 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAIL!
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.

REGULAR DAYS,
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On MONDAY, Feb 20, at 3 P. M., the NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. G. PEARSON, Commander,
for ASPINWALL, direct and will connect *via* PANAMA RAILROAD with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
SONORA,
F. B. BABY, Commander,
and proceed direct to SAN FRANCISCO.
For freight apply at the Office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate—on the wharf—at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. G. WICKHAM.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S and FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS, by these steamers.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wed'day, March 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY the 15th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M. The ARABIA will sail on the 29th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. TINES, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON, to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail March 31.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. Geo. W. Watson, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.
Freight to Norfolk, six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP ST. LOUIS,
W. H. HUDSON, Commander,
With unsurpassed accommodations for passengers, and capacity for 700 tons of freight, will be dispatched for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, from wharf foot of Canal-st. For passage or freight apply at office of Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 58 Wall-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHES

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BLEEDING AT THE UMBILICAL CORD.—Those who have experienced the terrible dangers of the bleeding of infants at the umbilical cord, will be glad to learn that a remedy has been discovered which will prevent the fatal consequences. Dr. Hall, of Central America, has discovered and caused to be surveyed a new route across the isthmus of Nicaragua. The proposed route avoids the now almost closed harbor of San Juan del Norte and the river course, and starts from Monkey Point, toward Bluefields, where there were *interlocutors* at the harbor. Rosario's superb steamship *Arrow* left on Thursday evening last at 4 o'clock, for Greytown, Nicaragua, touching at Bluefields. Besides the ladies and lawyers, there were *interlocutors* at the harbor. Rosario's superb steamship *Arrow* left on Thursday evening last at 4 o'clock, for Greytown, Nicaragua, touching at Bluefields. Besides the ladies and lawyers, there were *interlocutors* at the harbor.

A NEW ROUTE DISCOVERED TO THE PACIFIC.—A new route has been projected across the Central American Isthmus by an enterprising British Company, which promises to be the most direct route to the Pacific. The proposed route avoids the isthmus of Panama, and starts from Monkey Point, toward Bluefields, where there were *interlocutors* at the harbor. Rosario's superb steamship *Arrow* left on Thursday evening last at 4 o'clock, for Greytown, Nicaragua, touching at Bluefields. Besides the ladies and lawyers, there were *interlocutors* at the harbor. Rosario's superb steamship *Arrow* left on Thursday evening last at 4 o'clock, for Greytown, Nicaragua, touching at Bluefields. Besides the ladies and lawyers, there were *interlocutors* at the harbor.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a man named John Dunn broke into the jewelry store of Joseph Simms, No. 483 Third-avenue, and while the attention of the clerk was diverted, he opened the show window, seized some jewelry and started off. Officer Davis observed the fugitive and succeeded in accomplishing his arrest. The jewelry, consisting of three breastpins, a watch, and 1 by small-pox. 121 were natives of the Punic States.

IMPORTS.—The inflow of fire in the Western Dis-

A DISAPPOINTED TRAVELLER.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Isaac Ayres, of No. 82 Fulton-street, was about to take a passage in a boat, in the vicinity of Peck-slip, for Jersey City, when he discovered that his pocket-book had been stolen. It contained $250 in money, and a number of valuable papers. Mr. Ayres alleges that he was robbed by Detectives Williams and Williamson, who made them prisoners on a charge of being fugitives from Pennsylvania justice. They are alleged to have stolen $250 from Mr. Thomas A. Rusel, uncle to one of the young men; $117 of the money was recovered on the person of the brother. Thomas A. Rusel, uncle to one of the young men; $117 of the money was recovered on the person of the brother.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Thomas A. Brush and Charles Davis, two young Philadelphians, were stopped in their gay career on Saturday afternoon, by Detectives Williams and Williamson, who made them prisoners on a charge of being fugitives from Pennsylvania justice. They are alleged to have stolen $250 from Mr. Thomas A. Rusel, uncle to one of the young men; $117 of the money was recovered on the person of the brother. Thomas A. Rusel, uncle to one of the young men; $117 of the money was recovered on the person of the brother.

TOO LAVISH OF THEIR MONEY.

On Thursday three alleged counterfeiters were arrested at Yonkers, and after examination before Justice Ackerman, were taken to White Plains and fully committed for trial. One of the party, who made the most obtrusive display of injured innocence, was recognized as an old offender on reaching White Plains.

THE UNAUTHORIZED COLLECTOR.

A respectable dressed young man, giving the name of Henry Wells, was arrested on Friday night by Detective Agnew, of the Fifteenth Ward Police on suspicion of being the person who has collected funds in behalf of the Belmont street sufferers and appropriated them to his personal use. Wells is detained for identification.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—A woman named Elizabeth Williams, residing on Bleight-street, near North Third, on Saturday afternoon went to a window of the third story of her house to throw out a pail of water, when she lost her balance and fell head foremost to the ground. She was taken to the City Hospital, having sustained serious, if not fatal, injuries. ....John J. Simpson, laborer, on Saturday last fell down the hold of the ship *John J. Boyd*, at Furman's dock, and was so seriously injured that he was taken to the City Hospital for treatment.

The same tables make the Exports of Specie from New-York, to

31st January	$37,372,000
Add week in February	92,350
Total to date	$37,464,350
Against same time 1859	16,913,519
Increase since 1st July	$20,548,831

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New York Central	100¾@100¾
New-York Central	70¾@71¾@71
New-York and Erie	8¾@9@9¾
Reading	38¾@39
Michigan Guaranteed	13¾@13¾@14
Rock Island	62¾@63¾@63
Michigan Central	97¾@97¾
Illinois Central	66¾@67¾@67¾
Galena	66¾@67¾@67¾
Toledo	20@19¾
Panama	130¾@134¾
Pacific Mail	130¾@130¾

Some sales of the New Loan of the United States inscribed certificates have been made at 101 ⅜ cent. and accumulated interest, by Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS. The same house say that Land Warrants are moderately active, with an advance in some sizes as follows:

	Buy.	Sell.
40 acres	$1 00	$1 10 per acre.
80 acres	80	90 per acre.
120 acres	70	75 per acre.
160 acres	70	75 per acre.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ FOR SALE AT FOLLOWING PRICES:

New-York State 6 per cents, of 1866, at 105¾ and interest.

New-York State 6 per cents, of 1877, at 111 and interest.

United States 6 per cents, of 1868, at 103¾ and interest.

United States Coupon 6 per cents, of 1874, at 103¾ and interest, by

THOMPSON BROTHERS.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Fri. 11.

$6,000 U. States 6s, '66	99⅜	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R. G. S.	14¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	88¾	100 do	14¾
13,000 do	86	150 Erie Railroad	39
5,000 N. C. State 6s	93½	150 Reading Railroad	39
50 000Mo. State 6s	53½	50 Mich. Central R.	37¾
5,000 N. C. State 6s	93½	50 Panama Railroad	132¾
6,000 do	93½	100 Panama Railroad	132¾
5,000 do	93½	100 do	132¾
1,000 do	93½	100 do	132¾
1,000 do	93½	100 do	132¾
1